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SYMPOSIUM

R. S. STURTEVANT, Editor
ELLA PORTER McKINNEY and MARY J. AVERETT, Associate Editors

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IRIS KAEMPFERI

WHY A SYMPOSIUM?

By John C. Wister

When our first Symopsium was printed and a number of members were expressing their approval or criticism, we learned of an Iris grower who shall be nameless, who stated that he would not join the Society because the Symposium was so bad. If we had needed anything to show us that a Symopsium was not perfect this would have done it, but it seems surprising to get a person of that point of view. For, however individuals might agree or disagree with the findings, our first Symposium presented for the first time the opinions of many people on varieties instead of the opinion of merely one person.

We cannot expect people to agree with the findings either of the first Symopsium or of this new one. Experts will say that their favorite variety is rated too low and that some variety they don't like is rated too high. But it seems to me that the Symposium itself is of greater value than these criticisms and for my own part I think most of these criticisms come from an entire misunderstanding. Our members are not asked to believe that because one variety is rated 88 and another one 87 that the first one is necessarily greatly superior, but what we do want our members to understand is that in most cases the Symopsium is a pretty thorough guide in that the variety which is rated 90 is really better than the one that is rated 80. I have for a number of years told my friends that while no one person can tell any other persons what they should or should not grow in their gardens, the fact that an Iris is rated under 70 is a pretty good indication that they ought not to grow it unless they know in their own minds why they are growing it. In other words I don't ask anybody to throw out a variety that he likes just because it is rated under 70, but he should have a pretty good reason for keeping that against so many adverse votes from the jurors. Countess Senni, for instance, in an article she wrote for us last year stated that she kept in her garden large quantities of one of the lowest rated Irises because it was the only thing of its color to use in a certain position in the border, and that varieties which were recommended as better than this were

taller and undoubtedly finer individual flowers, but did not give the useful garden effect that she wanted in that position.

If we can bear these things in mind I think we can make the present Symposium very useful. It will be surprising to many to see the slight changes from the former one on some of the established things, and the mere fact that a variety has moved up from 85 to 87 or down a point or two and that other small differences occur ought not to be regarded as important. It does, however, try to set apart the sheep from the goats, and both beginners and experienced growers can learn much by studying it and by sticking to the varieties in the higher ratings rather than to many which are rated poorly.

My own chief criticism of the first Symposium was the tendency of the jurors to give high ratings to new things which had recently been introduced at high prices. There seemed to be an unconscious reaction that because an Iris was sold for ten dollars it was better than an old one which could be had for fifty cents. Experience has proved that this is right in some cases and wrong in others, and for garden purposes as distinguished from exhibition purposes many of the old time Irises are still valuable and should not be too indiscriminately discarded.

The new Symopsium also is of much greater value in the fairer ratings given to the Dwarf varieties. In the first Symposium they were rated against the fine later blooming things, a procedure which was totally unfair, just as it would be unfair to rate a crocus against a tulip. The tendency of the jurors, however, still seems to be to rate these varieties low and possibly they deserve it. Let us hope that the next ten years will see the introduction of a totally new race of Dwarf Bearded and Intermediate Irises which are as fine in their way as the later varieties we now have.

The ratings on the Tall Bearded varieties bring up more strongly than ever the necessity of a good Iris classification, and it is very much to be hoped that such a classification will be published by the Society within the next year. When once this is done and agreed upon, future Symposiums will be of much more value. As it is, it is interesting to see the varieties which stand out in the different colors. There seems to be a totally new race, for instance, of white varieties compared to those given in the first Symposium, and the leader, Purissima, is one that all of us hope to see before long in the east. Until it has been grown a few years, however, no con-

servative gardener will want to plunge heavily in buying it, for it may be a disappointment to us, splendid as it is in its own climate. Mr. Sturtevant in his article brings out points such as this in much more detail.

Many points about the Symposium have been hard to decide. Some of the officers of the Society felt that no variety should be published unless there were five votes on it; others wanted the single votes counted, and the present publication is a compromise between these two extremes. The number of votes cast for a variety is really much more important than the rating, for any variety which has been in commerce for over five years and has only a few votes certainly shows a very narrow distribution. Furthermore, a rating given to a variety that has only been introduced one, two, or three years must obviously be regarded as tentative. Those who know Irises well realize that they must have known and grown a variety for at least three or four seasons before they can give a fair judgment on it.

To deal with the jurors of the Symposium is to learn many of the weaknesses of human nature. The present publication is over a year later than planned. On the first start about seventeen lists had been returned when we received requests from a number of the jurors that the voting be postponed until the blooming season. We then asked the jurors to make notes at the next blooming season so that they would be prepared to vote, and it was therefore quite a shock when this new list was sent out to find several of them objecting because it was not done in blooming season.

The preparation of this Bulletin has been the most expensive of any we have undertaken. To begin it, a card catalogue of all varieties was necessary, and this was started in June, 1927. Printed lists were sent out in September to about 75 jurors with requests to have them returned as soon as possible. One or two jurors amused me by saying it was such a big piece of work that it would take them a long time to do it. I wondered how they would feel had they Mr. Connell's job in compiling all the votes. In any case after three months but few had voted, and a second letter was sent out in December. The lists then returned were compiled by Mr. Connell during the winter, but some of the jurors have never been heard from in spite of three letters requesting them to hurry, and some of the jurors sent the lists in unsigned so that we do not know whose they were. The names that appear on this publication, therefore, do not include all the jurors, and while apologies are due to

those whose names are not published, the fault is really theirs and not ours.

It is a great regret that we could not publish this before the 1928 blooming season, but delay after delay seemed to come to the work of tabulation and recopying and printing, and all those who have had anything to do with it welcome this publication with a great sigh of relief that it is over, and all of us are wondering where a hardy enthusiast can be found to do for the next Symposium in 1932 or 1933 what Mr. Connell has done in 1922 and 1928.

I hope the members will study this Symposium carefully and most earnestly beg that, instead of telling their friends it is no good, they will write their criticisms to us so that they can be published, because greater value can come out of publication of such criticisms and remarks than from the Symposium itself. We need the constant comments and criticisms of varieties by our members, and I hope all who read this list will wish to send in their remarks of approval or disapproval of the various votes.

I trust we may have greater speed and better co-operation in the next great work of the Society, which is the Classification. Our splendid Bulletins in the past have been due to constant co-operation of many members. Even a Symposium of this size is not as representative of the whole as the smaller contributions were when we had only a few hundred members. As the Society grows larger it is increasingly important to have more and more contributors to its columns.

LIST OF JURORS VOTING

Dr. W. L. McL. Ayres
James Boyd
Sam Burchfield
F. W. Campbell
Paul H. Cook
T. F. Donahue
Sherman R. Duffy
Samuel Earle
Mrs. J. F. Emigholz
E. O. Essig
C. E. F. Gersdorff
Mrs. John E. Hill
Mrs. J. E. Hires
Miss F. R. Ives
H. S. Jackson
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C. S. Phillips
Mrs. W. H. Peckham
H. P. Sass
Jacob Sass
A. P. Saunders
F. X. Schreiner
Dr. John W. Scott
H. G. Seyler
J. M. Shull
H. P. Simpson
Mrs. Smith
Miss Grace Sturtevant
Mrs. W. E. Tobie
Robert Wayman
H. E. Weed
Clarence White
E. B. Williamson
John C. Wister
Several unsigned

IRIS SYMPOSIUM—1928

Compiled by C. P. Connell

Abbreviations of Names of Growers, Originators, Collectors, Etc.

Ambr.	Francesco Ambrosi, 1821———.
And.	D. M. Andrews, Boulder, Col.
Back.	J. Backhouse, York, England.
Baker	John Gilbert Baker, 1834–1920. Bexley, England.
Baker–G. P.	Bexley, Kent, England.
Barr	Peter Barr & Sons, and Barr & Sons, London, England.
Berry	S. Stillman Berry, Redlands, Calif.
Bliss	A. J. Bliss, Devon, England.
Bral.	Floyd Bralliar, Madison, Tenn.
Bur.	Sam Burchfield, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Cap.	W. J. Caparne, Guernsey, Channel Islands.
Cay.	Cayeux & LeClerc, Paris, France.
Cham.	Champe Nurseries, Walled Lake, Mich.
Clev.	Mrs. Frances E. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J.
Craw.	Mrs. Wm. Crawford, La Porte, Ind.
Cumb.	Mrs. M. A. Cumbler, Highspire, Pa.
DC.	A. P. DeCandolle, 1778–1841. Switzerland.
Dean	Mrs. J. Dean, Moneta, Calif.
Den.	F. Denis, Tamaris-Sur-Mer, France.
Dun.	Eugene M. Dunphe, Elmwood, Mass.
Dykes	Wm. Rickatson Dykes, 1877–1925. England.
Emig.	Mrs. J. F. Emigholz, Cincinati, O.
Farr	Bertrand H. Farr, 1863–1924, & Farr Nurseries Co., Womelsdorf, Pa.
Farrer	Reginald Farrer, 18——1920. England.
Fos.	Sir Michael Foster, 1836–1907. England.
Fry.	W. E. Fryer, Mantorville, Minn.
G. & K.	Goos & Koenemann, Niederwalluf, Germany.
Gey.	Geylenkek, Hillegom, Holland.
Hall	C. H. Hall, Ingomar, Pa.
Hort	Sir Arthur Hort, Bart., Tarrant, England.
H. P. Sass	H. P. Sass, Omaha, Neb.
Jacobs	Mrs. M. W. Jacobs, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jacq.	Nicholas Joseph Jacquin, 1727–1817. Austria.
Jacques	Jacques, Paris, 1780–1886.
J. Sass	Jacob Sass, Omaha, Neb.
Ken.	A. Kennicott, 1880–1900. Nr. Chicago, Ill.
Kern.	Anton J. Kerner von Marilaun, 1831–1898.
Koeh.	Frank Koehler, Camden, N. J.
Lam.	J. B. A. P. M. Lamarck, 1744–1829. France.
Lange	J. M. C. Lange, 1818–1898.
Lemon	Lemon, about 1826–1895. Belleville, France.
Linn.	Linnaeus (Carl von Linne), 1707–1778. Sweden.
Mag.	J. W. Magruder, Mechanicsburg, O.
Marsh–J. W.	J. W. Marshall, England.
McK.	Mrs. E. P. McKinney, Madison, N. J.
Mil.	Millet & Fils, Bourg-la-Reine, France.

Mit.	Sidney B. Mitchell, Berkeley, Calif.
Mohr.	Wm. Mohr, 18——1923. Calif.
Mor.	B. Y. Morrison, Takoma Park, D. C.
Mt. A.	Mt. Airy Gardens, Laurel, Md.
Neeley	J. H. Neeley, Paulding, O.
Park.	Robert Parker, Tooting, England. (Catalogues 1873–80.)
Per.	Amos Perry, Enfield, England.
Ruys	Ruys Nursery, Dedemsvaeert, Holland.
Rchb.	Heinrich Gottlieb Reichenbach, 1793–1879.
Sal.	John Salter, 1798–1879. England.
Salb.	Carl Salbach, Berkeley, Calif.
Saun.	A. P. Saunders, Clinton, N. Y.
Schott	H. W. Schott, 1794–1865, Germany.
Shull	J. Marion Shull, Chevy Chase, Md.
Sim.	H. P. Simpson, Roslyn, Va.
Smith	T. Smith, Newry, Ireland.
Sturt.	Miss Grace Sturtevant, Wellesley Farms, Mass.
Thom.	Frank M. Thomas, 18——1918. West Chester, Pa.
Tod.	A. Todaro, 1818–1892, Italy.
Van T.	C. G. Van Tubergen, Jr., Haarlem, Holland.
Verd.	Eugene Verdier, ———1902. France.
Vilm.	Vilmorin, Andrieux & Cie, Paris, France.
Ware	T. S. Ware, Tottenham (afterwards Feltham), England.
Weed	H. E. Weed, Beaverton, Ore.
Wet.	C. N. Wettengel, Macomb, Ill.
Wmsn.	E. B. Williamson, Bluffton, Ind.
Yeld	George Yeld, York, England.

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Albâtre (Mil. ——)	—	3	76	5	76
Alpin (Mil. 1916)	—	—	—	3	73
aphylla (Wild-Linn 1753)	63	1	70	5	75
Armée d'Orient (Mil. 1919)	—	3	81	7	77
Azurea (Wild ——)	84	6	83	10	85
Barbara Perry (Per. 1903)	70	—	—	4	84
Black Midget (McK. 1923)	—	3	83	7	77
Commandant Driant (Mil. 1919)	—	3	79	6	70
Comtesse d'Hauteville (Mil. 1914)	—	3	76	7	79
David (Cap. 1901)	75	2	70	3	70
Dixmude (Mil. 1916)	—	2	83	8	78
Eburna (G. & K. 1899)	70	3	78	5	76
Eclipse (Cap. 1901)	78	1	75	3	79
Excelsa (G. & K. 1899)	73	2	76	6	77
Fieberi (Wild-Rehb. 1847)	73	1	65	6	76
Glee (McK. 1923)	—	1	86	6	82
Gorgeous (Barr ——)	70	1	65	2	76
Josephine (Cap. 1901)	71	3	71	3	74
Le Bouvet (Mil. 1919)	—	1	60	4	72
Leopold (Cap. 1901)	71	—	—	3	76
Marocain (Mil. 1914)	—	5	74	10	85
Meteor (Cap. 1901)	73	1	74	3	81
Miss Owen (Barr 1893)	70	1	60	3	65
Mistral (Mil. 1916)	—	2	58	3	61
Negus (Mil. 1914)	—	3	62	7	80
Petit Daniel (Mil. 1909)	—	2	85	6	75
Princess Louise (Per. 1903)	73	1	65	5	70
pumila Atroviolacea (Wild Tod. 1856)	74	2	82	11	81
Schneekuppe (G. & K. 1910	74	8	77	14	77
Socrates (——. ——)	—	2	85	8	81
Standard (Per. 1903)	—	2	86	6	85
Statellae (Wild-Palermo ——)	75	5	74	11	76
Stewart (Cap. 1901)	75	2	80	5	79
Verdun (Mil. 1916)	—	4	71	5	77
Villereal (Mil. 1910)	—	2	82	3	74
Zullichau (Mil. 1912)	—	2	82	4	76

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
albicans (Wild - Lange - S. Arabia 1860)	73	9	70	16	72
Amas (Wild-Fos. Amasia)	78	23	74	32	75
Bluet (Sturt. 1918)	74	15	74	25	77
cengialti (Wild-Ambr. 1854)	68	5	68	9	68
Cretan (Dykes 1923)	—	4	73	4	78
Crimson King (Before 1894)	89	15	86	24	83
Cymbeline (Dykes 1923)	—	2	50	4	66
Diamond (Cap. 1901)	—	4	70	5	75
Dolphin (Cap. 1901)	76	2	79	7	80
Dorothea (Cap. 1901)	70	10	70	21	70
Empress (Cap. 1901)	81	7	76	13	81
Etta (Cap. 1901)	74	4	78	8	77
Feldspar (Mor. 1923)	—	3	76	3	83
Florentina (Wild-Linn-Italy about 1800)	76	21	76	33	75
Fontarabie (Wild-Back. Before 1887)	71	5	66	9	70
Fritjof (G. & K. 1910)	74	8	74	20	78
germanica (Wild-Linn. 1753)	71	13	69	20	74
germanica alba (Wild ——)	71	5	71	9	66
Gnome (Bliss 1921)	—	2	78	6	82
Golden Fleece (Cap. 1901)	—	2	70	6	64
Halfdan (G. & K. 1908)	71	8	71	14	80
Ingeborg (G. & K. 1908)	77	11	76	20	79
Istria (Wild - Dykes - Fiume 1922)	—	4	83	7	79
Ivorine (Cap. 1901)	73	5	73	11	77
John Foster (Fos. 1913)	70	2	78	8	72
Kharput (Wild-Barr - Mesopotamia ——)	74	12	72	20	74
King George (Per. 1911)	78	7	69	8	73
Kulan Tith (Per. 1923)	—	4	77	6	79
Kurdistan (Dykes 1922)	—	1	80	6	84
Mandraliscae (Wild - Tod. 1861)	73	9	69	16	72
Mars (Cap. 1901)	71	2	72	4	73
Pearl Blue (Sturt. 1925)	—	1	75	3	80
Prince Victor (Cap. 1901)	77	9	72	11	76
Purple King (Wild - Wall.-Khatmandu, 1830)	74	6	67	12	74
Rose Unique (Farr 1910)	69	17	63	28	69
Royal (Cap. 1901)	80	4	79	6	80
Soledad (Mohr 1922)	—	9	81	18	92
Speedwell (Bliss 1919)	77	5	70	6	71
Walhalla (G. & K. 1908)	73	7	69	17	73
Yellow Hammer (Den. 1921)	—	9	78	14	80
Zua (Craw. 1914)	75	22	79	32	74

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Bellorio (Mohr-Mit. 1924)	—	8	85	12	82
Carmelo (Mohr 1923)	—	11	83	20	82
Cherokee Maid (Wmsn. 1918)	85	6	83	7	77
Dilkush (Fos. 1909)	76	7	82	9	77
Dorak (Fos. 1909)	71	4	88	5	76
Giran (Fos. 1913)	79	3	86	5	77
Hamadan (Fos. 1909)	71	6	75	6	72
Ib-Pall (Fos. 19—)	—	2	81	3	79
Khamasin (Mil. 1916)	—	3	68	6	58
Lady Lilford (Fos. 1916)	80	12	82	17	79
Nazarin (Fos. 19—)	90	4	86	6	83
Paracina (Fos. 1901)	70	5	68	7	69
Parsam (Fos. 1905)	74	4	71	6	70
Parvar (Fos. 1909)	75	9	77	12	72
Shirin (Fos. 1913)	79	4	85	5	74
Shushan (Fos. 1913)	82	4	82	5	81
Sir Trevor Lawrence (Fos. 1905)	—	3	79	4	79
William Mohr (Mohr - Mit. 1925)	—	15	89	16	81
Zwanenburg (Den. 1909)	85	20	80	31	82

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Abenda (Per. 1923)	—	4	79	5	81
Afterglow (Sturt. 1917)	86	28	83	39	82
Aksarben (J. Sass 1923)	—	8	79	13	77
Albert Victor (1885)	79	22	76	32	76
Alcazar (Vilm. 1910)	89	24	86	38	87
Alice Osgood (Sturt. 1920)	—	4	61	6	60
Aliquippa (Hall 1924)	—	6	89	8	88
Alliés (Vim. 1925)	—	5	83	8	84
Alvarado (Mohr - Mit. - Salb. 1926)	—	3	85	3	85
Amador (Mohr 1920)	—	4	82	10	81
Ambassadeur (Vilm. 1920)	94	30	92	41	91
Amber (Dykes 1924)	—	6	88	6	88
Ambigu (Vilm. 1916)	83	16	78	21	79
Andrée Autissier (Den. 1921)	—	6	84	8	82
Angelo (Hort 1920)	—	11	79	14	79
Anna Farr (Farr 1913)	84	24	80	34	77
Anne Bullen (Hort 1922)	—	6	85	8	84
Anne Leslie (Sturt. 1918)	83	20	75	33	74
Ann Page (Hort 1919)	86	24	86	28	85
Anosia (Wmsn. 1925)	—	4	80	10	75
Antonio (Hort 1921)	—	11	81	15	81
Apache (Farr 1926)	—	6	85	9	87
Aphrodite (Dykes 1922)	—	25	81	28	88
Aragon (Bliss 1921)	—	6	73	9	73
Archevêque (Vilm. 1911)	83	26	79	38	81
Argonaut (Bliss 1920)	—	7	73	8	75
Argynnis (Wmsn. 1925)	—	16	84	21	83
Ariadne (Dykes 1921)	—	4	81	7	76
Aristocrat (Clev. 1920)	—	3	70	5	71
Arlington (Sim. 1923)	—	13	84	17	84
Armenien (Mil. 1907)	75	7	64	7	65
Arnols (Barr 1874)	78	12	76	21	78
Arsace (Mil. 1913)	84	11	78	17	79
Asia (Yeld 1920)	92	27	92	38	88
Asphodel (Mor. 1920)	—	3	87	5	89
Assyrian (Bliss 1919)	—	4	69	4	63
Athene (Sturt. 1920)	—	13	76	20	83
Atlas (Mil. 1903)	75	9	63	13	67
Aurea (Jacques 1830)	74	22	73	34	77
Aurora (Fos. 1909)	74	14	77	21	79
Austin (Den. 1922)	—	4	64	5	74
Autocrat (Clev. 1920)	79	7	72	13	73
Autumn King (H. P. Sass 1924)	—	11	74	11	77
Avalon (Sturt. 1918)	91	18	86	25	81
Azrael (Mor. 1924)	—	4	87	8	84
Azulado (Mohr-Mit. 1924)	—	12	84	12	84

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Azure (Bliss 1918)	82	18	77	26	74
Azure Glow (Weed 1923)	—	6	72	9	74
Balaruc (Den. 1920)	—	6	76	9	75
Balboa (Mohr 1923)	—	16	83	21	82
Baldur (Mor. 1923)	—	5	83	7	82
Ballerine (Vilm. 1920)	94	28	90	39	89
Banbo (Per. 1923)	—	2	74	4	71
Bandollero (Mohr-Mit.-Salb. 1926)	—	2	86	3	85
Baronet (Sturt. 1920)	80	13	78	20	78
Barrelane (Sturt. 1920)	—	8	76	12	76
Barton Harrington (Fry. 1919)	79	9	76	12	79
Bashi Bazouk (Sturt. 1919)	73	7	71	12	70
Beau Ideal (J. Sass 1924)	—	9	82	13	78
Belisaire (Cay. 1924)	—	10	84	11	83
Belladonna (Koeh. 1922)	—	6	66	12	71
Benbow (Bliss 1917)	83	12	76	19	78
Benrimo (Per. 1923)	—	6	75	5	73
Bernard Galloway (Per 1923)	—	3	76	4	78
Bertrand (Bliss 1923)	—	2	89	4	87
Beryl (Bliss 1921)	—	4	78	3	81
Black Prince (Per. 1900)	77	23	78	32	72
Blue Bird (Bliss 1919)	83	12	74	16	74
Blue Jay (Farr 1913)	71	17	69	26	71
Blue Lagoon (Bliss 1919)	81	8	92	9	75
Bolingbroke (Hort 1922)	—	6	81	5	79
Bourem (Cay. 1925)	—	3	80	3	84
Boyer (Den. 1913)	—	6	74	10	78
Brandywine (Farr 1920)	91	15	81	24	82
Brenthis (Wmsn. 1927)	—	—	—	4	85
Bruno (Bliss 1922)	—	21	91	29	90
B. Y. Morrison (Sturt. 1918)	87	21	84	39	80
Calebee (Sim. 1923)	—	3	85	7	79
Camelot (Bliss 1918)	81	17	77	23	80
Cameo (Sturt. 1924)	—	5	82	5	85
Candlelight (And. 1926)	—	2	96	4	91
Canopus (Bliss 1921)	—	18	84	22	83
C. A. Pfeiffer (Fry. 1919)	—	2	67	4	74
Caporal (Bliss 1919)	—	8	75	13	78
Caprice (Vilm. 1904)	75	24	71	34	72
Carcanet (Sturt. 1924)	—	8	77	8	82
Cardinal (Bliss 1919)	—	22	92	31	90
Carmencita (Clev. 1920)	—	6	70	9	72
Caroline E. Stringer (J. Sass 1924)	—	10	84	13	83
Carthusian (Marsh.-J. W. About 1906)	81	16	81	20	80

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Cassandra Perry (Per. 1923)	—	4	82	5	82
Caterina (Fos. 1909)	89	27	84	31	83
Cavalier (Clev. 1920)	—	4	72	7	77
Cecil Minturn (Farr 1922)	—	24	79	26	81
Celeste (Lemon 1855–58)	71	21	66	29	72
Centurion (Bliss 1922)	—	5	85	5	86
Chalice (Sturt. 1924)	—	15	84	18	82
Chartier (Hall 1925)	—	3	88	4	89
Chasseur (Vilm. 1923)	—	16	82	19	85
Chatelet (Vilm. 1923)	—	12	72	11	77
Chlorinda (Mor. 1921)	—	5	77	7	81
Circe (Sturt. 1921)	—	2	67	7	72
Citronella (Bliss 1922)	—	20	85	24	85
Clara Curtis (Per. 1911)	—	4	71	4	69
Claridad (Mohr - Mit. - Salb. 1926)	—	4	85	5	86
Claude Monet (Cay. 1925)	—	4	87	3	86
Clematis (Bliss 1917)	74	5	69	21	70
Clément Desormes (Den. 1923)	—	8	79	9	75
Clio (V. Verdier 1863)	73	11	72	19	70
Cluny (Vilm. 1920)	86	20	80	30	80
Col. Candelot (Mil. 1907)	80	21	76	34	78
Colias (Wmsn. 1925)	—	6	78	11	79
Commodore (Bliss 1921)	—	3	84	5	83
Como (Wild-Farrer-Italy	—	3	82	4	79
Conchobar (Bliss 1921)	—	8	88	7	85
Conquistador (Mohr 1923)	—	25	89	34	83
Cora Mil. 1909)	—	6	54	9	60
Cordelia (Park 1873)	71	13	69	15	70
Cordon Bleu (Sturt. 1921)	77	7	69	9	75
Cornuault (Den. 1928)	—	5	79	6	80
Coronado (Mohr-Mit. 1924)	—	5	87	7	86
Corrida (Mil. 1914)	83	19	82	27	84
C. P. Connell (Fry. 1921)	—	5	70	6	81
Cretonne (Bliss 1919)	84	17	75	22	76
Crimson Glow (Per. 1924)	—	8	85	10	83
Crusader (Fos. 1913)	87	25	85	34	85
Cygnet (Sturt. 1922)	—	10	82	14	83
cypriana (Wild-Baker & Fos. 1888)	87	11	83	13	81
Dalila (Den. 1914)	80	23	76	33	79
Dalmarius (G. & K. 1907)	75	12	72	19	74
Dalmatica (Wild-Before 1600)	88	16	83	25	85
Damozel (Mor. 1922)	—	10	81	15	82
Daniel Lesueur (Den. 1913)	—	8	68	10	72
Daphne (Bliss 1920)	—	12	80	16	81
Dawn (Yeld 1911)	78	16	71	25	75

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Day Dream (Sturt. 1925)	—	3	81	5	81
Dejazet (Vilm. 1914)	83	19	77	25	78
Delagrange (Mil. 1916)	71	7	78	10	78
Delicatissima (Mil. 1914)	82	23	80	32	80
Delight (Sturt. 1923)	—	9	84	10	83
Desire (Mor. ——)	—	5	59	8	59
Deucalion (Per. 1923)	—	5	63	6	80
Diadem (Bliss 1919)	—	4	70	6	70
Dimity (Bliss 1919)	83	16	78	25	78
Dionyza (Hort 1923)	—	5	78	5	73
Dolly Madison (Wmsn. 1927).	—	3	93	3	91
Dominion (Bliss 1917)	94	19	88	32	82
Donna Nook (Per. 1919)	70	5	70	8	69
Dora Longdon (Bliss 1918)	81	19	76	25	78
Dorman (Bliss 1920)	79	7	67	9	72
Drake (Bliss 1919)	82	13	77	20	79
Dr. Andrist (Fry. 1919)	75	6	72	11	72
Dr. Bernice (——. 1867)	74	13	64	22	73
Dream (Sturt. 1918)	85	24	84	35	84
Dreamlight (Sturt. 1923)	—	4	81	4	82
Dryade (Cay. 1924)	—	5	87	4	82
Du Guesclin (Bliss 1921)	83	13	75	19	77
Duke of Bedford (Bliss 1922)	—	19	89	26	87
Dulcinea (Mohr-Mit. 1925)	—	3	80	4	85
Duquesne (Hall 1923)	—	3	80	4	80
Dusk (Mor. 1921)	87	9	82	12	83
Dusky Maid (Bliss 1919)	—	14	76	18	77
E. A. Bowles (Per 1918)	—	2	84	3	87
Eckesachs (G. & K. 1920)	—	8	77	12	79
Eclaireur (Cay. 1923)	—	13	73	14	83
E. C. Shaw (Fry, 1919)	—	3	77	6	81
Eden Phillpotts (Per. 1921)	—	9	84	9	83
Edith Cavell (Den. 1921)	—	11	81	12	76
Edouard Michel (Ver. 1904)	86	32	78	37	81
Elgamour (Hort 1921)	—	14	80	17	77
E. H. Jenkins (Bliss 1919)	—	21	82	29	81
Elaine (Shull 1925)	—	4	88	5	87
Elberon (Koeh. 1923)	—	7	80	9	81
El Capitan (Mohr-Mit.-Salb. 1926)	—	7	86	10	87
E. L. Crandall (Farr 1915)	76	14	70	24	71
Eldorado (Vilm. 1910)	78	25	75	34	76
Elinor (Sturt. 1917)	70	3	60	7	65
Elizabeth Hamilton (Bral. 1925)	—	3	58	4	63
Elsa (Mohr.-Sturt 1926)	—	3	82	4	85
Ember (Sturt. 1924)	—	4	81	4	84
Emir (Yeld 1918)	79	7	72	10	72

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Empire (Sturt. 1918)	75	13	77	22	76
Empress of India (Barr 1921)	—	5	81	6	80
Ensign (Sturt. 1920)	—	2	84	3	82
Esplendido (Mohr 1924)	—	14	83	19	86
Evadne (Bliss 1921)	—	7	85	7	87
Fairy (Ken. 1905)	80	22	76	36	78
Fantasy (Sturt. 1920)	78	1	50	3	71
Fedora (Cay. 1923)	—	10	74	14	75
Fenella (Mor. 1921)	75	12	76	18	74
Feronia (Per. 1923)	—	4	70	6	81
Fidelio (Cay. 1924)	—	5	82	4	81
Flammenschwert (G. & K. 1920)	—	22	80	28	80
Flavescens (DC. 1813)	70	21	70	34	73
Flutterby (Sturt. 1924)	—	6	76	6	79
Folkwang (G. & K. 1924)	—	7	80	8	84
Forsete (G. & K. 1924)	—	4	78	4	79
Francina (Bliss 1920)	—	10	65	12	68
Franklin Beynon (Per. 1923)	—	3	68	8	77
Frank M. Thomas (Thom. 1922)	—	6	65	10	71
Frieda Mohr (Mohr-Mit.-Salb. 1926)	—	7	89	8	85
Fro (G. & K. 1910)	75	19	75	27	79
Fryer's Glory (Fry. 1919)	75	11	76	13	76
Fuerstin Lonyay (G. & K. 1920)	—	9	73	10	60
Gabriel (Bliss 1921)	—	6	88	5	87
Gamaliel (Wet. 1922)	—	2	79	2	72
Garden White (Sturt. 1925)	—	4	76	4	81
Gargantua (Mil. 1923)	—	4	86	4	87
Garent (Sturt. 1924)	—	3	82	3	86
Gaspard de Besse (Den. 1924)	—	2	67	4	71
Gaviota (Mohr 1924)	—	15	82	21	82
Gen. Galliéni (Mil. 1923)	—	2	78	3	74
General McPherson (Per. ——)	—	3	82	4	84
Genghis Khan (Sturt. 1922)	—	10	74	12	76
Geo. J. Tribolet (Wmsn. 1926)	—	10	90	18	88
George Yeld (Per. 1923)	—	12	83	14	85
Georgia (Farr 1920)	89	22	81	32	83
Geraldine (Yeld 1911)	—	4	68	8	73
Germaine LeClerc (Cay. 1910)	—	5	78	6	71
Germaine Perthuis (Mil 1924)	—	18	91	23	90
Glamour (Bliss 1922)	—	16	89	15	86
Glitter (Bliss 1919)	—	8	70	10	68

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Gloire de Hillegom (Ruys 19—)	76	7	68	12	67
Gloriae (Cay. 1924)	—	6	84	6	78
Glowing Embers (Sturt. 1923)	—	13	87	20	86
Gold Crest (Dykes 1914)	75	15	75	25	76
Golden Promise (Neeley 1924)	—	5	84	7	81
Gold Imperial (Sturt. 1924)	—	19	86	26	87
Gov. Hughes (Fry. 1917)	71	11	68	15	68
Grace Sturtevant (Bliss 1926)	—	10	91	9	87
Grapta (Wmsn. 1925)	—	9	80	16	81
Greater May Queen (Weed 1923)	—	3	60	6	70
Grevin (Vilm. 1920)	85	16	78	21	78
Gules (Bliss 1917)	73	12	69	17	66
Hakador (Per. 1923)	—	3	74	6	70
Halo (Yeld 1917)	88	17	83	23	81
Harmony (Dykes 1923)	—	9	79	11	82
Harpalion (Per. 1923)	—	7	77	7	77
Harriet Presby (Pres. 1922)	—	19	82	23	83
Hautefeuille (Den. 1910)	74	9	72	12	77
Hawthorne (Bliss 1921)	—	7	65	3	57
Hebe (—— 1854)	70	5	69	10	68
Helene Koehler (Koeh. 1924)	—	6	72	7	69
Her Majesty (Per. 1903)	73	25	70	38	74
Hermione (Hort 1920)	88	18	84	28	81
Herocles (Mil. 1905)	—	5	66	4	65
Hesperia (Wmsn. 1926)	—	5	84	8	82
Hiawatha (Farr 1913)	74	8	61	17	68
Hidalgo (Mohr-Mit. 1925)	—	2	87	4	87
Hilda (Bliss 1920)	73	6	66	6	66
Hippolyta (Hort 1921)	—	10	90	11	80
Hubert (Hort 1921)	—	4	77	6	77
Hussard (Vilm. 1924)	—	6	74	5	74
Hsan (G. & K. 1920)	—	5	70	6	75
Imperator (Cay. 1923)	—	19	83	23	84
Inner Glow (Sturt. 1924)	—	5	78	6	82
Innocenza (Lemon 1854)	71	12	71	24	71
Iris King (G. & K. 1907)	79	26	80	36	80
Isis (Bliss 1919)	—	3	77	5	83
Isoline (Vilm. 1904)	86	29	83	38	84
Ivanhoe (Mil. 1911)	83	10	76	14	75
Ivory (Baker-G. P. 1924)	—	3	70	5	74
Jacinto (Berry 1924)	—	10	80	10	80
Jacqueline (Dun. 1921.)	—	2	55	4	72
Jacqueline Guillot (Cay. 1924)	—	12	82	14	83

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Jacquesiana (Lemon 1840)	80	25	75	37	78
James Boyd (Farr 1915)	70	11	68	16	68
Japanesque (Farr 1922)	—	8	68	19	66
J. B. Dumas (Den. 1917)	—	10	82	12	78
Jean Chevreau (Cay. 1923)	—	15	83	17	81
Jeanne d'Arc (Verd. 1907)	78	15	73	28	71
Jennett Dean (Sturt. 1919)	—	12	80	11	71
J. J. Dean (Dean 1922)	—	7	73	9	76
Joya (Mor. 1922)	—	7	81	11	82
Jubilee (J. Sass 1923)	—	16	85	19	84
Julia Marlowe (Shull 1924)	—	15	85	20	85
Juniata (Farr 1909)	81	22	78	33	81
junonia (Wild - Schott 1854–Cic. Taurus)	73	7	78	9	74
Jussieu (Den. 1917)	—	4	73	5	74
Kalos (Sass-Craw. 1924)	—	7	80	9	77
kashmiriana (Wild - Baker 1877–Kashmir)	90	5	83	7	82
Kashmir White (Fos. 1913)	84	25	86	36	81
Kathryn Fryer (Fry. 1917)	81	13	76	12	73
Katrinka (Sturt. 1917)	79	2	72	5	79
Kera (Mor.-Mt. A. 1924)	—	2	68	4	77
Kestrel (Mor. 1922)	—	7	85	9	84
King Karl (J. Sass 1925)	—	11	85	13	83
King Tut (H. P. Sass 1926)	—	2	84	3	85
Knysna (Bliss 1917)	78	16	74	22	76
Kochi (Wild - Kern. - Italy 1887)	78	23	75	37	80
Koya (Sturt. 1920)	—	3	62	7	72
La Beauté (Van T. 1914)	75	5	67	6	69
Labor (Cay. 1926)	—	4	86	4	87
Lady Byng (Bliss 1922)	—	11	80	16	83
Lady Charles Allom (Per. 1921)	—	9	72	13	78
Lady Foster (Fos. 1913)	85	28	85	34	82
Lady Lou (Dean 1921)	—	10	76	11	83
Lady Sackville (Per. 1922)	—	3	84	4	83
L'Aiglon (Shull 1926)	—	4	86	4	87
Lancelot (Bliss 1919)	—	12	76	15	76
La Neige (Verd. 1912)	83	24	78	33	78
La Nuit (Verd. 1909)	—	3	71	5	78
Laura E. Sturtevant (Sturt. 1920)	79	5	78	5	75
Lavengro (Bliss 1921)	—	4	71	5	79
Le Grand Ferré (Cay 1924)	—	9	85	9	83
Lent A. Williamson (Wmsn. 1918)	96	31	88	42	88
Leonato (Hort 1922)	—	17	88	20	78
Leone Trenance (Bliss 1922)	—	5	76	8	79
Leonidas (Barr 1901)	73	9	69	14	70

TALL BEARDED—(Continued)

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Lepinoux (Mil. 1923)	—	9	75	10	76
Leverrier (Den. 1917)	90	28	86	36	82
Lewis Trowbridge (Farr 1913)	74	7	69	14	69
Lionel Millet (Mil. 1895)	—	6	73	6	73
Lohengrin (G. & K. 1910)	82	24	76	39	79
Lona (J. Sass 1923)	—	10	84	10	83
Lord Lambourne (Per. 1923)	—	16	84	17	85
Lord of June (Yeld 1911)	91	28	88	39	78
Loreley (G. & K. about 1909)	79	22	73	34	78
Louis Bel (Den. 1921)	—	16	85	20	81
Lulworth (Dykes 1923)	—	5	76	5	79
Lycaena (Wmsn. 1925)	—	5	77	12	76
Mady carrière (Mil. 1905)	79	19	80	29	80
Magnate (Sturt. 1918)	78	8	75	12	75
Magnifica (Vilm. 1920)	91	25	87	38	85
Magnificent (Fry. 1923)	—	9	79	11	79
Maiden's Blush (Per. 1913)	—	4	78	6	73
Majestic (Bliss 1923)	—	15	88	14	87
Ma Mie (Cay. 1906)	81	26	78	35	80
Mandalay (Sturt. 1918)	71	5	69	9	71
Mandarin (Clev. 1920)	—	4	70	5	68
Maori Princess (Shull 1923)	—	9	82	13	81
Marcelle Tinayre (Den. 1912)	—	1	70	4	71
Mareschal (Sturt. 1918)	73	3	68	5	71
Margaret Moor (Bliss 1918)	71	12	64	15	65
Margery (Dean 1922)	—	3	83	4	79
Maria (Hort 1920)	—	3	63	3	47
Marian Mohr (Mohr 1923)	—	9	74	14	76
Mariposa (Mohr 1923)	—	10	75	16	75
Marjorie Tinley (Per. 1922)	—	5	81	6	81
Marquisette (Cay. 1926)	—	2	85	3	86
Marsh Marigold (Bliss 1919)	87	15	82	19	81
Marvar (G. & K. 1903)	—	3	66	4	74
Mary Barnett (Cumb. 1926)	—	14	88	15	90
Mary Garden (Farr 1913)	78	21	72	34	72
Mary Gibson (Per. 1922)	—	12	84	13	85
Mary Gray (Farr 1913)	73	6	65	8	67
Mary Orth (Farr 1920)	—	16	81	23	81
Mary Williamson (Wmsn. 1912)	78	16	79	27	80
Massasoit (Farr 1916)	74	5	69	8	68
Mauna Loa (Berry 1926)	—	3	85	4	86
Mauvine (Dean 1919)	76	4	72	13	72
Maxime Cornu (Den. 1922)	—	4	77	5	73
May Morn (McK. 1920)	—	5	81	9	78
May Rose (Clev. 1920)	—	7	72	11	73

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
May Sadler (Per. 1925)	—	7	82	7	81
M. Brun (Den. 1921)	—	19	84	18	81
Medrano (Vilm. 1920)	85	25	84	33	87
Megas (Den. 1922)	—	4	77	5	78
Meimung (G. & K. 1911)	—	5	74	3	75
Melrose (Sim. 1926)	—	4	78	6	78
Menetrier (Den. 1921)	—	8	84	10	83
Mentor (Per. 1923)	—	3	85	5	82
Mercedes (Verd. 1905)	83	10	77	10	77
Mercutio (Yeld 1920)	—	4	65	6	61
Merlin (Sturt. 1917)	84	18	79	22	77
mesopotamica (Wild - Dykes - Mardin)	81	12	76	13	73
Metor (Fos.-Per. 1923)	—	4	83	8	83
M. Hubert (Den. 1922)	—	6	78	8	77
Micheline Charraire (Den. 1924)	—	16	90	14	87
Midwest (H. P. Sass 1923)	—	20	81	31	80
Mildred Preby (Farr 1923)	—	23	86	31	87
Milky Way (Sturt. 1922)	—	7	80	12	80
Minnehaha (Farr 1913)	78	12	75	17	73
Miranda (Hort 1919)	—	19	79	27	77
Miss Willmott (Fos. 1910)	76	9	73	15	72
Mistress Ford (Hort 1921)	—	8	77	11	74
Mithras (G. & K. 1910)	75	9	74	19	74
Mlle. Schwartz (Den. 1916)	87	28	88	34	84
Mme. Abel Chatenay (Cay. 1924)	—	5	85	5	86
Mme. Boullet (Den. 1917)	77	14	73	18	73
Mme. Cécile Bouscant (Mil. 1923)	—	15	89	16	88
Mme. Chereau (Lemon 1844)	74	25	69	39	70
Mme. Cheri (Sturt. 1918)	83	22	84	31	83
Mme. Chobaut (Den. 1916)	85	23	81	33	80
Mme. Claude Monet (Den. 1912)	86	7	80	5	79
Mme. Denis (Den. 1918)	72	7	76	9	74
Mme. de Sévigné (Den. 1916)	78	10	74	18	66
Mme. Durrand (Den. 1912)	86	25	92	25	89
Mme. Henri Cayeux (Cay. 1924)	—	18	86	20	85
Mme. Janiaud (Cay 1923)	—	5	67	7	73
Mme. Louesse (Verd. 1860)	81	3	72	6	75
Mme. Vernoux (Mil. 1921)	—	6	84	8	81
Moa (Bliss 1919)	90	21	90	25	87
Molière (Vilm. 1920)	85	16	79	23	79
Monsignor (Vilm. 1907)	84	26	74	40	77
Montezuma (Farr 1909)	83	18	78	29	78

TALL BEARDED—(Continued)

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Montserrat (Mor. 1923)	—	4	80	8	81
Moonlight (Dykes 1923)	—	5	85	5	84
Moonstone (Clev. 1920)	—	5	69	8	74
Mopsa (Hort 1924)	—	3	80	3	79
Morning Splendor (Shull 1923)	—	28	91	34	91
Morwell (Bliss 1917)	82	14	80	17	80
Mother of Pearl (Sturt. 1917)	—	28	84	48	84
Mount Penn (Farr 1909)	82	18	72	27	79
Mrs. A. K. Lodge (Wet. 1922)	—	4	57	6	64
Mrs. Alan Gray (Fos. 1909)	76	19	71	27	74
Mrs. A. M. Brand (Fry. 1919)	73	4	65	8	70
Mrs. Charles Pearson (Per. 1923)	—	3	81	3	79
Mrs. Cowley (Bliss 1920)	78	7	75	15	75
Mrs. E. T. Vieusseux (Per. ——)	—	5	75	6	78
Mrs. Fryer (Fry. 1917)	79	10	69	15	77
Mrs. Haw (Fry. 1921)	—	5	67	8	74
Mrs. Hetty Matson (Per. 1923)	—	10	77	15	80
Mrs. H. F. Bowles (Per. 1923)	—	8	80	11	83
Mrs. Horace Darwin (Fos. 1888)	68	22	63	32	70
Mrs. Kingscote (Per. 1911)	—	5	75	6	75
Mrs. Marion Cran (Per. 1923)	—	12	79	14	79
Mrs. Neubronner (Ware 189–)	68	20	67	32	69
Mrs. Perry (Per. 1924)	—	3	88	5	85
Mrs. Robert Emmet (Per. 1925)	—	6	86	7	71
Mrs. Smith (Fry, 191–)	—	3	61	4	78
Mrs. Stern (Per. 1923)	—	3	69	5	72
Mrs. Tinley (Bliss 1919)	—	11	78	13	81
Mrs. Valerie West (Bliss 1925)	—	10	92	8	91
Mrs. Walter Brewster (Vilm. 1921)	—	16	75	21	78
Muzeris (Per. 1923)	—	3	77	3	79
Mystic (Bliss 1923)	—	3	84	4	82
Myth (Sturt. 1918)	70	6	67	12	74
Nancy Orne (Sturt. 1921)	82	20	78	33	81
Naomi (Sturt. 1925)	—	2	84	4	86
Naushon (Sturt. 1920)	74	6	67	10	75
Navajo (Farr 1913)	74	11	69	16	71
Neptune (Yeld 1916)	81	19	79	28	79
Nibelungen (G. & K. 1910)	73	17	70	32	65
Nimbus (Shull 1922)	—	11	86	13	82

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Nine Wells (Fos. 1919)	80	20	77	29	79
Nirvana (Sturt. 1918)	77	5	72	11	74
Nothung (G. & K. 1913)	75	3	77	7	74
Nubian (Sturt. 1921)	—	1	80	5	80
Nuée d'Orage (Verd. 1905)	76	17	72	26	72
Oberon (Koeh. 1924–25)	—	5	74	6	79
Ochracea (Den. 1919)	79	21	83	35	82
Odaroloc (Andrews 1924)	—	5	90	8	82
Odoratissima (Jacq. 1797)	78	11	77	14	77
Old Ivory (Sturt. 1924)	—	6	78	9	83
Olive Murrell (Per. 1924)	—	4	83	6	84
Olivia (Hort 1920)	—	3	67	5	71
Olivier Perthuis (Mil 1920)	—	18	76	27	78
Olympus (Per. 1923)	—	4	80	5	83
Onnoris (Sturt. 1920)	80	4	74	6	77
Opéra (Vilm. 1916)	80	23	82	36	83
Ophelia (Cay. 1925)	—	7	88	8	87
Ophir Gold (Andrews 1925)	—	3	82	7	73
Oporto (Yeld 1911)	79	11	74	17	75
Orchid (Shull 1919)	—	4	70	12	73
Oread (Mor.-Sturt 1927)	—	3	83	6	84
Oriental (Farr 1913)	72	7	70	12	71
Oriflamme (Vilm. 1904)	78	20	26	32	77
Ortrud (Mor. 1924)	—	2	90	4	87
Our King (Den. 1916)	72	5	62	6	66
Paladin (Bliss 1921)	—	5	73	5	72
Palemon (Per. 1923)	—	4	82	6	84
Pancroft (Mil. 1909)	73	7	66	11	69
Pandora (Sturt. 1922)	—	2	73	4	76
Parc de Neuilly (Verd. 1910)	81	26	77	25	80
Parisiana (Vilm. 1910)	79	21	74	34	74
Patrician (Bliss 1921)	—	4	76	4	74
Paulina (Hort 1922)	—	4	72	5	72
Pauline (Farr 1913)	75	13	71	21	74
Paxatawny (Farr 1918)	71	4	66	10	66
Peau Rouge (Cay. 1923)	—	14	78	18	82
Peerless (Dykes 1924)	—	6	91	8	89
Pensamiento (Shull 1919)	—	2	75	5	72
Perfection (Barr 1880)	78	25	69	35	79
Perladonna (Per. 1923)	—	7	77	10	82
Perry's Favorite (Per. 1911)	80	9	71	11	75
Petit Vitry (Cay. 1906)	71	7	69	8	72
Perel (Mor. 1922)	—	3	76	5	83
Petrucchio (Mor. ——)	—	2	90	4	90
Phyllis Bliss (Bliss 1919)	89	18	78	31	84
Pink Lustre (Gray & Cole 19—)	—	4	81	3	78
Pink Pearl (Clev. 1920)	—	6	71	11	74

TALL BEARDED—(Continued)

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Pink Progression (Cham. 1922)	—	4	75	6	77
Pioneer (Bliss 1924)	—	15	89	16	90
Pocahontas (Farr 1915)	77	15	75	25	77
Polaris (Sturt. 1922)	—	4	70	6	78
Pont-a-Mousson (Mil. 1919)	—	7	79	8	77
Porcelain (Fos. 1909)	71	5	65	5	65
Powhatan (Farr 1913)	80	15	72	21	74
Prairie Gold (H. P. Sass 1926)	—	6	86	6	84
Prestige (Sturt. 1918)	71	6	61	4	65
Primavera (Mohr-Mit. 1926)	—	8	83	5	82
Primrose (Sturt. 1925)	—	8	88	5	88
Prince Charming (Sturt. 1924)	—	2	77	3	80
Prince Lohengrin (Mohr 1923)	—	10	73	17	81
Princess Beatrice (Barr ——)	95	24	90	38	90
Princess Osra (Bliss 1922)	—	15	81	19	80
Princess Royal (Smith 19—)	76	9	78	12	78
Princess Toto (Bliss 1919)	—	6	72	6	72
Princess Victoria Luise (G. & K. 1910)	72	21	74	31	74
Priscilla (Hall 1923)	—	3	77	5	78
Prof. Seeliger (Koch. 1923)	—	12	77	17	77
Prosperity (Sturt. 1924)	—	5	77	6	76
Prosper Laugier (Verd. 1914)	83	24	86	35	84
Prospero (Yeld 1920)	—	25	81	39	82
Proteus (Hort 1924)	—	3	80	3	80
Purissima (Mohr-Mit. 1927)	—	1	95	4	95
Purple and Gold (Sturt. 1918)	70	6	64	6	69
Quaker Lady (Farr 1909)	84	13	72	21	75
Queen Caterina (Sturt. 1918)	90	26	88	40	88
Queen Elinor (Hort 1921)	73	3	67	4	68
Queen of May (Sal. before 1859)	74	25	71	38	74
Rachel Fox (Jacobs 1920)	75	6	73	13	73
Raffet (Vilm. 1920)	81	16	74	22	74
Rajput (Sturt. 1922)	—	11	81	14	82
Rameldo (Mohr-Mit. 1925)	—	9	80	11	81
Red Cloud (Farr 1913)	78	13	75	21	75
Red Cross (Clev. 1920)	—	3	66	4	61
Red Glory (Fry. 1920))	—	2	70	4	69
Red Riding Hood (Koch. 1922)	—	14	74	23	74
Red Splendour (Sturt. 1925)	—	3	84	3	83
Regan (Hort 1920)	—	8	79	10	79
René Cayeux (Cay. 1924)	—	8	84	10	80
René Denis (Den. 1922)	—	5	81	7	79

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Renée de Laborde (Den. 1926)	—	2	83	4	77
Reverie (Sturt. 1920)	87	13	83	18	82
Rheingauperle (G. & K. 1924)	—	14	83	16	87
Rhein Nixe (G. & K. 1910)	84	34	82	34	83
Rheintraube (G. & K. 1920)	—	12	76	15	79
Rhoda (Yeld ——)	75	4	71	7	67
Rialgar (Sturt. 1924)	—	9	81	10	82
ricardi (Wild-Palestine)	74	10	71	12	72
Ricardi Blanc Bleuté (Den. 1919)	—	5	62	6	59
Ricardi Foncé (Den. 1916)	78	10	75	13	76
Richard II (Dykes 1914)	74	20	76	22	73
Ringdove (Fos. 1913)	76	9	61	14	65
Rita (Mohr 1924)	—	4	75	6	77
Robert W. Wallace (Per. 1923)	—	13	83	19	83
Rodney (Bliss 1919)	83	10	76	18	77
Romany (Bliss 1919)	86	9	73	10	76
Roméo (Lemon 1840)	80	12	68	15	68
Romola (Bliss 1923)	—	9	87	12	89
Rosalba (Bliss 1919)	—	8	80	11	84
Rosalind (Bliss 1921)	73	7	69	8	72
Rose Madder (Sturt. 1920)	85	9	82	16	83
Rose Salterne (Bliss 1922)	—	6	68	9	71
Roseway (Bliss 1919)	82	19	74	31	78
Rota (G. & K. 1924)	—	3	75	4	83
Rotorua (Bliss 1921)	—	5	76	8	78
Rubyd (Dykes 1922)	—	11	78	13	83
Ruby Perry (Per 1923)	—	5	77	7	75
Ruby Queen (Weed 1923)	—	5	75	6	79
Rugajo (Weed 1923)	—	6	71	8	80
Safrano (Dykes 1922)	—	5	79	4	76
Salonique (Cay. 1922)	—	13	77	16	78
Samite (Bliss 1920)	75	4	69	5	69
San Francisco (Mohr - Mit.-Salb. 1927)	—	4	90	4	88
San Gabriel (Dean 1921)	—	19	85	25	84
Santa Barbara (Mohr - Mit. 1925)	—	12	91	19	89
Sapphid (Dykes 1922)	—	6	81	8	85
Sarabande (Sturt. 1918)	—	10	70	17	73
Sarpedon (Yeld 1914)	80	13	78	18	77
Saul (Den. 1921)	—	5	73	10	76
Schwanhilde (G. & K. 1920)	—	5	67	6	65
Sea Gull (Farr 1922)	—	10	67	14	66
Seminole (Farr 1920)	—	24	83	36	83
Sequoiah (Shull 1926)	—	4	87	7	86

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Shalimar (Fos. 1916)	77	10	77	16	76
Shasta (Mohr - Mit. - Salb. 1927)	—	3	78	4	83
Shekinah (Sturt. 1918)	88	22	84	38	84
Shelford Chieftain (Fos. 1909)	71	10	71	13	62
Sherbert (Sturt. 1918)	81	20	78	31	76
Sherwin-Wright (Koh. 1915)	76	7	77	35	76
Shrewsbury (Farr 1916)	75	9	72	14	71
Shylock (Hort 1922)	—	5	83	8	82
Silverado (Mohr 1923)	—	10	81	15	81
Silver Mist (Dykes 1921)	—	8	74	10	82
Silver Ribbon (Wmsn. 1926)	—	4	83	8	82
Simone Vaissière (Mil. 1921)	—	18	85	20	84
Sindjkha (Sturt. 1918)	83	22	81	31	80
Sir Galahad (Shull 1924)	—	9	85	10	84
Sir Michael (Yeld 1925)	—	5	92	7	90
Snow White (Sturt. 1926)	—	4	85	5	87
Solana (Shull 1923)	—	7	77	13	78
Solferino (Cay. 1925)	—	7	86	5	85
Somercoates (Per. 1919)	—	2	75	4	75
Somorrin (Mor. 1923)	—	2	72	3	78
Souv. de Loetitia Michaud (Mil. 1923)	—	16	92	19	90
Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau (Mil. 1914)	93	31	91	39	88
Speed (Hort 1922)	—	8	64	10	62
Splendour (Sturt. 1921)	—	6	78	11	78
Stamboul (Fos. 1916)	81	9	78	12	77
Stanley (Dun. 1921)	—	4	63	5	68
Stanley H. White (Sturt. 1919)	—	6	78	19	79
Steepway (Scott 1922)	—	18	82	28	82
Sudan (Bliss 1921)	—	4	76	5	77
Sunshine (Yeld 1911)	80	3	79	4	79
Susan Bliss (Bliss 1922)	—	22	85	30	86
Suzanne Autissier (Den. 1921)	—	12	82	15	82
Suzon (Mil. 1921)	—	6	69	11	73
Swatara (Farr 1918)	78	16	77	22	76
Swazi (Bliss 1922)	—	17	89	21	84
Sweet Lavender (Bliss 1919)	85	22	85	33	87
Sybil (——. ——)	—	4	71	6	75
Syphax (Bliss 1917)	75	13	74	16	75
Taj Mahal (Sturt. 1921)	83	17	82	26	81
Tamar (Bliss 1920)	74	9	68	14	74
Tamerlan (Vilm. 1904)	74	15	73	16	73
Tancred (Sturt. 1924)	—	2	80	4	85
Tansy (And. 1925)	—	2	62	4	75
Tartarin (Bliss 1919)	85	11	71	13	64

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Tenebrae (Bliss 1922)	—	19	88	26	88
Terias (Wmsn. 1925)	—	3	75	5	76
Thecla (Wmsn. 1925)	—	3	79	5	79
The Inca (Farr 1922)	—	8	75	13	76
Thelma Perry (Per. 1913)	76	9	64	11	67
Theseus (Hort 1923)	—	4	83	5	83
Thunder Cloud (Sturt. 1921)	—	6	77	10	78
Tineae (——. ——)	75	14	69	18	70
Tintallion (Sturt. 1921)	73	11	75	15	76
Titan (Bliss 1919)	—	21	84	22	82
Titus (Per. 1921)	—	2	75	5	70
Tom Tit (Bliss 1919)	80	15	74	24	79
Topazin (Sim. 1926)	—	3	76	3	79
Toreador (Clev. 1920)	—	8	67	15	83
Tregastel (Mil. 1913)	75	5	58	5	57
Trianon (Vilm. 1921)	—	16	73	18	74
Trinidad (Den. 1911)	75	3	68	4	68
Tristram (Bliss 1919)	82	17	75	24	75
Troades (Per. 1923)	—	2	84	4	82
Trocelestial (——. ——)	—	3	72	5	73
Trojana (Wild - A. Kerner - W. Asia 1887)	81	14	77	19	77
Tromagnifica (——, ——)	—	3	73	7	75
Troost (Den. 1908)	84	19	78	28	79
Tropic Seas (Shull 1924)	—	16	85	19	85
Trosuperba (——. ——)	78	6	76	9	77
Trouvaille (Cay. 1924)	—	4	70	5	73
True Charm (Sturt. 1920)	—	17	88	24	84
True Delight (Sturt. 1924)	—	5	85	6	85
Tunisie (Mil. 1911)	74	8	69	11	66
Turco (Vilm. 1921)	—	14	72	16	75
Turquois (Dun. 1921)	—	3	56	6	61
Twin Larches (Thom. 1922)	—	2	55	5	61
27 Avril (Den. 1923)	—	6	84	7	80
Undine (Koeh. 1922)	—	4	67	6	70
Ursula (Hort 1921)	—	2	68	4	69
Valencia (Mohr - Mit. - Salb. 1926)	—	14	85	17	86
Valery Mayet (Den. 1912)	85	18	79	23	82
Valkyrie (Sturt. 1919)	88	12	86	13	81
Veloute (Vilm. 1924)	—	7	79	6	81
Vesper Gold (Wmsn. 1927)	—	5	89	6	89
Vieil Or (Den. 1919)	75	4	68	7	68
Viking (Bliss 1919)	—	7	80	11	83
Vincentio (Hort 1921)	—	9	79	12	75
Vingolf (G. & K. 1924)	—	5	83	4	85
Viola (Fos. 1913)	75	6	72	10	74

TALL BEARDED—(Continued)

	1922 Rating	1927 Exhib. Rating		1927 Garden Rating	
		No. of Votes	Average	No. of Votes	Average
Violacea Grandiflora (Wild-DeBarry. About 1856)	80	15	73	26	76
Virginia Moore (Shull 1920)	81	19	76	31	77
Volumnia (Hort 1924)	—	5	77	7	76
Warrior (Sturt. 1922)	—	5	79	9	77
Wedgwood (Dykes 1923)	—	9	87	10	87
Western Dream (Weed 1923)	—	5	83	8	82
W. F. Christman (Fry. 1917)	71	4	71	5	72
Whim (McK. 1923)	—	4	78	6	80
White Knight (Saun. 1916)	83	24	79	34	80
White Queen (Gey. 1918)	—	14	81	20	81
Wild Rose (Sturt. 1921)	81	19	80	23	80
William Marshall (Per. 1913)	78	8	81	14	78
Windham (Farr 1909)	73	22	68	31	71
W. J. Fryer (Fry. 1917)	84	13	74	20	79
Wyomissing (Farr 1909)	72	24	74	38	72
Yellow Moon (Sturt. 1923)	—	14	85	18	85
Yellow Rail (Wmsn. 1926)	—	2	80	3	77
Yellowstone (Hall 1923)	—	3	63	3	83
Yeoman (Bliss 1922)	—	11	83	15	85
Yolande (Mil. 1923)	—	5	87	8	82
Yvonne Pelletier (Mil. 1916)	75	9	79	16	81
Zada (Emig. 1926)	—	2	78	6	81
Zanardelle (——, ——)	—	2	70	3	75
Zilia (Per. 1923)	—	3	74	3	74
Zouave (Vilm. 1922)	—	21	75	22	76
Zulu (Bliss 1925)	—	10	85	9	85

COMMENT BY COLOR

By R. S. Sturtevant

Dwarf Bearded Irises

The results of the Symposium on Dwarf Bearded varieties is, to me, absolutely amazing. It is unbelievable that they are so unknown and so little considered. The most popular one, Schneekuppe, received only 14 votes and only Statellae and the two *pumilas,* Azurea and Atroviolacea, received more than ten votes while a majority received only one or two. Furthermore the ratings recorded were a few 85's as if it were not just as possible to have a perfect or nearly perfect early flowering miniature as to have a blazing big one. The *pumila* hybrids are as valuable as any of our early flowering perennials; they may not be a good commercial proposition but they are husky enough for any garden and yet out of some fifty odd jurors only a few seem to know them or else are so dazzled by thought of the bigger Irises that they can concede no high quality to the early ones.

At a glance Schneekuppe rates as the best white, Statellae and Glee as the best creams, Stewart (and I should add Ylo) as the best yellow while among the purples the hybrid Azurea, (blue toned), Eclipse, Negus, Standard, Socrates, and what is listed as *pumila* Atroviolacea but is probably an old garden variety that has come down to us from Colonial times, are all good. The list, however, is so short that each reader can select for himself.

Intermediates

In our climate, where the Intermediate group of Irises begins and ends is becoming so open to question that the distinction may be dropped in the not distant future. In England it is the May-flowering group in contradistinction to the June-flowering and yet from the records in the last *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* it would seem that many of our Tall Bearded Irises commence in May. In California it seems to be the varieties with *germanica* or *mesopotamica* blood that give intermittent bloom during much of the year while the Intermediates as such prove very variable.

At any rate we still have an Intermediate list and though certain of the varieties thus listed might well compare with Statellae, as for example John Foster (78–72) on the one hand, and others with Kochi (compare with Gnome) or Bluet (compare with Soledad) the earlier introductions do have some distinctive characters.

Here again earliness of bloom which in this group makes for outstanding quality has been but little recognized in the ratings by the jurors. Soledad alone is rated at 81–92 while its nearest competitors are the creamy white Empress (76–77), the slightly darker Halfdan (71–80) and Yellow Hammer (78–80), and the purples Dolphin (79–80), Gnome, Kurdistan (80–84), and the pale Pearl Blue (75–80). It is rather amusing to note that of these well-rated ??? varieties Yellow Hammer, Soledad, Gnome, Kurdistan, and Pearl Blue are all so new as still to maintain the glamour of the word novelty which apparently all by itself is worth five to ten points in the eyes of the jurors.

As it happens Miss Sturtevant was among the first to have plants of Soledad (Mohr) Gnome (Bliss) and Pearl Blue, and I know them thoroughly. Soledad is a fine herald for later yellows and has not that blotting paper texture one finds in Halfdan, but Gnome is of all plants one of the slowest of increase and in color is not much different from Kochi, and Pearl Blue owes its introduction to my liking for a low mass over an unusually long (not particularly early) period of time. In the originator's garden there was hardly an Intermediate still in bloom when it was selected.

My reaction to these Intermediate ratings is such that you might like a brief list of my real judgment, as to the best varieties. In whites and creams there is little choice, though some are large and some are small; in yellows if the Golden Fleece, disseminated by Howard and Smith, is true to name it is the best clear yellow without a doubt, very comparable to the lovely (and later) Aliquippa in fact. The lilac Dorothea is distinctive but for purples I prefer the *germanicas,* Kochi, Kharput, and Major, this last surprisingly close in color to Gaudichau when in prime condition, and the *cengialtis,* Bluet, Mrs. Tinley, Silver Mist, or Oporto which are all pretty early flowering for the Tall Bearded class. I expect to like Twilight also and I am wondering what has happened to Tiflis and others of Dykes' seedlings first listed in 1923 and still apparently unknown.

MORE AND MORE WHITES

Back in the early days of Iris interest even as early as 1922 a white Iris was a rarity, an albino variation and something of a prize. But two varieties listed in the Symposium, Mrs. Horace Darwin (1888) and Fairy (1905) date before 1913 when Kashmir White opened out new possibilities and in 1922 only Kashmir White, La Neige, and White Knight were rated at over 80. Now, however, we still have albino whites and we also have an infinite variety of hybrid whites, heterozygous from a breeding point of view and varying into blue and blush and cream tints from the gardener's viewpoint. Another mark of distinction is that of origin as in the north some of the finest whites are most unreliable.

Of *pallida-variegata* origin, and hence husky, are Cygnet (83), Taj. Mahal, White Queen, and White Knight, and the varieties recommended for the garden, Athene and Garden White, while among the novelties, I think Calebee, Chartier (rated at 88–89 by four jurors and recently awarded the A. I. S. Silver Medal), Mrs. Perry (88–85 by 3), Mystic (84), and Snow White (85–87 by 5) will all stand the test of long, hard winters and early frosts.

Of *cypriana* or *kashmiriana* origin Micheline Charraire (90–87), Mrs. Robert Emmet (86–71), Kashmir White (86–81) have proved themselves while Purissima (95 by 4 jurors) is eagerly awaited by many a collector. Shasta, Theseus, Zada, and the older *kashmiriana* rate a bit above 80. All these varieties should be looked at askance by northern gardeners despite the fact that some have stood at least two years' trial in Miss Sturtevant's Massachusetts garden and that others have succeeded equally well elsewhere.

It is noteworthy, however, that in the so-called *cypriana* hybrids we find a decided difference between their exhibition and garden rating. It is so marked in the case of Mrs. Robert Emmet that one would suspect a clerical error rather than such an average of seven votes.

Amoena. Here even a heightened interest has not greatly enhanced the number of good varieties partly because they are almost accidents in breeding and partly because white standards place varieties in this group and there is not as much opportunity for variety when we consider only the color of the falls. Before Dominion was used in breeding, rich velvety falls were rare even

among *variegatas* (where they originate) and to combine this rare character with the equally rare albino character still eludes the breeder. Genetically an amoena is usually an albino derivative of *variegata,* its effect due to the absence of both the red and the yellow factors and when we consider as well how difficult it is to get *variegata* derivatives of marked height or size the slow improvement in amoenas is easily understood.

Since the 1922 Symposium with Rhein Nixe at 84 (now 82), Anne Leslie at 83 (now 74), Troost at 84 (now 79), we have raised Mary Williamson to 80 and added Daphne (80–81) and the lovely Mildred Presby (86–87). It still, however, remains a pitifully small list when we can visualize so well an amoena with falls the color of Cardinal, or the size of Mother of Pearl.

Plicata. Until the introduction of San Francisco (90–88) and Los Angeles as heralds of the new race derived from *mesopotamica* some generations back, the only marked improvements we had among plicatas were from the Sass brothers and in a much slighter degree from Miss Sturtevant and Mr. Bliss, the former emphasizing delicacy of color in rosy hues and the later emphasizing the heavy blue-purple of Mme. Chereau. Jubilee, Lona, and others of the Sass plicatas rarely have a pure white ground color and have much the low-growing habit of Her Majesty, but for perfection of form and beauty of delicate coloring I doubt if they will ever be surpassed.

The original plicatas were undoubtedly albino variations of *pallida* but we now have those of varied origin, *variegata* showing more directly in the cream-toned Mme. Chobaut (81), Loudoun, Jean Chevreau (83), and a hybrid origin in things like Demideuil, King Karl, or Gaviota (82).

With the exception of San Francisco (90–88), True Charm gets the highest rating (88–84) and Anna Farr (83–78), Damozel (82), Ma Mie (78–80), Milky Way (80–80) (almost pure white), Princess Osra (80–81) are so close in value (not appearance) as to be a matter of personal preference. The pink-tinted Delight (84–83), Midwest (81–80), Prince Charming (77–80), and True Delight (85) rate similarly while our older standards Parisiana, Dimity, Mercedes, Onnoris, and the really unique Fairy (76–78) might be considered also rans. Although variously classified the Sass seedlings Beau Ideal, Jubilee, King Karl, Lona, and undoubtedly a number of unrated varieties (novelties) all rate enough above 80

to prove of value. Personally I do not ever expect to get too many of them.

YELLOWS OF SORTS

Although among the plicatas there is considerable need of considering ratings it is particularly among the yellows, both selfs and bicolors, that we still feel the need of using at least a few varieties of low ratings in order to develop our garden pictures to the best advantage. Again and again we want the yellows, particularly the pale yellows for airy lightness, and yet the collectors of well-rated varieties will never achieve such beauty. In fact their gardens may become masses of rich and sombre gloom.

In 1922 only Shekinah and Virginia Moore were rated above 80, among the selfs. Both have lost about 4 points but now have many competitors. Amber, Aliquippa, Primrose are closely followed by Prairie Gold, Yellow Moon, Gold Imperial, none of which is noticeably better rated than Inner Glow, Moonlight, Old Ivory, or Primavera, Soledad and Feldspar (almost Intermediate) in light tones, or Chalice and Golden Promise in the clearer yellows.

Carcanet (82), Chasseur (82–5), Citronella (85) are veined, while the plicata Jean Chevreau (83–1) seems highly rated particularly in respect to its garden value. Of lower rated varieties Ophir Gold, Chlorinda, Colias, Flutter-by, Safrano, Sunshine, Topazin, Yellow Rail, and Yellowstone suggest future promise as they are either little known or are so new as to have been tried in but few gardens. Probably none however will prove other than worthy variations and some are selfs and some are bicolors as far as I know.

Among the true *variegatas,* fine varieties are extremely rare. The new Vesper Gold heads the list at 89. Claude Monet follows as a novelty. Then in a bunch come Argynnis, Flammenschwert, Maori Princess, Marsh Marigold, Menetrier, Rialgar, and Vingolf with the clouded blends like Iris King, Anosia, and Grapta, all about the 80 yard line. These dark blends verge, of course, into the Prosper Laugier-Grace Sturtevant group of rich bronzes.

Although the ratings are conservative it seems that the jurors as a whole were still over-emphasizing size and height, still comparing this group, less favored-by-nature, with the finest of the tall lavenders. The garden needs low masses as well as tall, and smaller blooms are almost invariably better in mass. Rating on

both exhibition and garden value is an enormous advantage but our members need even more education along this line as few varieties show a difference of over a point or two in these respects. Of all these yellows only Inner Glow, Old Ivory, and Carcanet, among the more promising, are as much as 5 points better in the garden than on exhibition. As it happens they were introduced for their garden effect, but frankly, I do not think any of the others at all comparable with things like Moa or Leonato for specimen stalks on the show table. For cutting they may be lovely but as individual varieties on exhibition, and that is what we are supposed to rate, the yellows are not in it at all.

LAVENDERS—SELFS AND BICOLORS

Such a color class even when divided into the Reds and Blues still remains pretty crowded and further subdivision into selfs and bicolors allows us a wide latitude of choice. In all there are some 150 varieties rated above 80 for either exhibition or garden use or both and to these might be added almost as many more from the Blend Class which in many instances verges upon a clear blue or red-purple in effect. I shall therefore make no attempt to mention each and every individual variety but instead shall list unclassified the highly considered group and then mention briefly various comparable varieties and their ratings.

Rated at 88 or over in at least one respect are Ballerine (90–89), Hippolyta (90–80), Mary Barnett (88–90), Souv. de Loetitia Michaud (92–90), Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau (91–88), Mlle. Schwartz (88–84), Mme. Cécile Bouscant (89–88), Moa (90–87), Morning Splendor (91), Odaroloc (90–82), Peerless (91–89), Pioneer (89–90), Princess Beatrice (90), Romola (87–89), Sir Michael (92–90 by 5 jurors) and the unique William Mohr (89–81). Known to but a few of the jurors and still a real novelty is Dolly Madison (Williamson) (92–91). Also among the novelties but of slightly less promise according to the ratings are Alvarado, Azrael, Bertrand, Brenthis, E. A. Bowles, Elsa, Ember, Labor and Mauna Loa, all of which rate around 85.

This ends the rated list in itself and for my next groupings I shall pick ranking varieties of interest to me at least without too great consideration of whether they are Reds or Blues or Blends.

Dominion. The Dominion Race or closely comparable varieties always intrigues our interest. Dominion (88–82) was the first and

was introduced by the firm of R. Wallace & Co. Shortly afterwards the present Orpington Nurseries and Miss Sturtevant introduced certain of Mr. Bliss's seedlings and now, so much has Dominion been used in breeding, you may find novelties derived from Dominion, or at least with many of its characteristics, in the gardens of any hybridist. In blue-purple tone are Swazi (89–84), Titan (84–82), Beryl (78–81), Majestic (88–87), and in reds to bronzes are Romola (87–89), Moa (90–87), Cardinal (92–90), Conchobar (88–85), Duke of Bedford (89–87), the bluer Glamour (89–86), Kestrel (Morrison) (85–84), Bertrand (89–87), and Tenebrae (88). Bruno (91–90) is distinctly more bronze and Grace Sturtevant (91–87) and Mrs. Valerie West (92–91) more maroon, while Miss Sturtevant's Valkyrie (86–81) and its progeny Tancred (80–85) (a less rich blend) have much the weight and mass of a true seedling of Dominion.

Rosy Youth and many others of Mr. Wareham's seedlings, which I am not commenting on as they have not been on sale, are also Dominions and I would not venture to guess how many of the present promising novelties are of this strain.

Caterina now rated at 84–83 has many competitors among its relatives, so many in fact that I will mention but few and group with them some of the *mesopotamica* seedlings from California. All are fairly light in tone whether strictly selfs or bicolors, and most are apt to be a bit "miffy" in northern gardens. Ann Page (86) is a most finished flower; Avalon (86–81) almost perfect IF in condition; Ballerine (90–89) most satisfactory; Halo (83–81) but little known; Hermione (84–81), Hippolyta (90–80) and Leonato (88–78), surprisingly unreliable; Lady Foster (85–82), Lord of June (88–78), Mlle. Schwartz (88–84), the much advertised Mother of Pearl (84), Rajput (81–82), San Gabriel (85–84), and a number among the novelties as for instance Asphodel (87–89), Elsa (82–85), and the most lovely Candlelight (96–91) all, I suspect, have Caterina blood and many have that smoothness of texture that is so entrancing in Caterina.

Santa Barbara (91–89), Balboa (83–82), Queen Caterina (88), and probably a number of others from California with which I am less familiar also have blood weak as to hardiness and strength of stalk although from all that I have heard the weakness has been completely bred out, leaving height and size to give added distinction to their beauty. Conquistador (89–83) and Coronado (87–86) seem less reliable.

Thoroughly satisfactory though sometimes slow of increase are the *pallida* selfs headed by Princess Beatrice (90) with Mary Barnett (88–90), Corrida (82–84), and its seedlings, the enormous Souv. de Loetitia Michaud (92–90) and Jacqueline Guillot (82–83), as outstanding among a host of followers. For dark blue-purple selfs we have Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau (91–88 despite its fading propensities), Louis Bel (85–81), Germaine Perthuis (90–91), Joya (81–82), and among the still unrated varieties many a Gaudichau seedling. The fine crop of *pallidas* once represented by Juniata (78–81), Marjorie Tinley (81), or Wedgwood (87) do not show up as well in this symposium as their garden value deserves. We need low as well as tall varieties most decidedly in the garden and particularly so when one considers that Iris foliage needs air and light and that the plants suffer when mixed with other perennials if always planted to the back of the bed. A glance at our high rating varieties would lead one to think, with the emphasis on height, that the only place for an Iris was well back in the border though, as every one who paints garden pictures knows, it is toward the front that we like Irises for the verticality of their foliage in contrast with indefinite masses of leafage in other perennials.

To return, however, to ratings the blush pinks are always of interest and since 1922 we have a far wider range of selection. Starting with the lightest we have Dreamlight (81–82), the exquisite Mme. Cécile Bouscaut (89–88), Dream (84), Caroline E. Stringer (84–83), Delicatissima (80), Lady Byng (80–83), Rheingauperle ? (83–87), Rosalba (80–84), Susan Bliss (85–86), Western Dream (83–82), and Wild Rose (80). Much, much darker but still selfs are Aphrodite (81–88), Esplendido (83–86), Georgia (81–83), Harriet Presby (82–83), Pioneer (89–90). Robert W. Wallace (83), Solferino (86–85), and in any of these rough classes probably many others should be added, but I am not sufficiently familiar with these to write of them.

THE BLENDS

To make a break between the red *pallidas* and the red blends, which are usually bicolors of sorts and derived from mixed sources, seems reasonable.

Leverrier (86–82) is the best known of the big upstanding blended pinks and in the garden picture you might substitute

Ensign (82), Julia Marlowe (85), or Sir Galahad (85–84) without knowing the difference. Isoline (83–84) you would, however, find a bit warmer in tone and near-by might be placed Nancy Orne (78–81), Mme. Cheri (84–83), J. B. Dumas (82–78), Day Dream (81), Elaine (88–87), Jacinto (80), Steepway (82), and the incomparable Mme. Durrand (92–89) if one wished a tall medley of blush and peach and pink.

Now-a-days one might have a whole garden of pink and near-pink Irises (with intermingled whites I should hope) and here the lower masses would be largely of warm and cold reds—things like Seminole (83), Imperator (83–84), Medrano (84–87), Kochi (75–80), Archevêque (79–81), Crimson Glow (85–83), Opéra (82–83), Garnet (82–86), Petrucchio (90), or Red Splendour (84–83). Possibly the crushed strawberry hues of Oread (83–84) and Ortrud (90–87) or the distinct bicolors like Reverie (83–82) and Rose Madder (82–83) might mingle well although I should be tempted to set them alone, again with whites or with the unique brown tints that we get in Endymion and Valencia (85–86).

It is rather fun visualizing an Iris garden of only a few hues but I doubt if I should feel well-satisfied and here at least I must return to further listings.

Asia (92–88) I like almost as well as Mme. Durrand even though it lacks the blush and I find charming also the less striking Afterglow (83–82), or Cameo (82–85) (with its palest pink), while Ochracea (83–82), Silverado (81), and the taller Sindjkha (81–80) are more darkly clouded.

With **Alcazar** (86–87), which I still maintain makes the finest of garden clumps, we get greater depth of color and if it grows as it does for me I feel little need of Canopus (84–83), or Warrior. I always think of Alcazar as the forecast of Ambassadeur (92–91) which in its prime is unassailable. Surprisingly close in color and sometimes in effect are the paler Dusk (82–83), and Baldur (83–82), Ember (81–84), Glowing Embers (87–86), L'Aiglon (86–87), and Sequoiah (87–86).

Lent A. Williamson (88 by 42 jurors) brings us into the blue-toned blends, each of which varies much from its neighbors. Arlington (84), Nimbus (86–82), Mary Orth (81) lead me to mention a number of well-rated so-called blends of which I have no visual information. Apache (85–87), Frieda Mohr (89–85), Mme. Henri Cayeux (86–85), and Geo. J. Tribolet (90–88), and Brenthis (85)

(which I have, I think, seen as numbered seedlings, but have not identified by name), all appear promising. Novelties also are Marquisette (85–86), light-toned and lovely, and again unknown to me is Bourem (80–84), and many more.

I suppose that while I am confessing ignorance I might as well go back over my first selective lists and give credit where credit is due even though the classification of the varieties may be erroneous. To start with the "whites" watch for General McPherson, and in the lavenders the following sound at least worth asking for when one goes to a collector's garden: Azrael, Bandollero, Dulcinea, Duquesne, E. A. Bowles, Fidelio, Folkwang, Mentor, Mestor, Silver Ribbon, and if no others, at least Lady Sackville and Labor. The few reports on all these indicate ratings of well over 80 and most of them are over 85.

Of similar interest are the so-called blends, Cassandra Perry, Dolly Madison, Naomi, Olive Murrell, Olympus, and Troades.

With this I will close the review of some four hundred varieties of Bearded Irises all of which are considered well-worthy of a place in the sun. In 1922 only one hundred odd were rated above 80. The yellow selfs and bicolors, the amoenas, and the plicatas are still small in number but the blends, the reds and purples in variety have increased far beyond the needs of any gardener. It must be conceded that an occasional new lavender self is markedly finer; occasionally also a new member of the Dominion race, of the Gaudichau strain, or of some less royal descent really adds but on the whole until we can give clearer definition to minor points of adaptation to locality, duration of bloom and such, mere improvements in color and form, size and height in these groups are of relatively little value or interest except to the originator.

This, of course, is a broad generalization. We would value many a flower like Asia in different delicate tintings but until we divide and sub-divide the color classes we do not perceive where new additions are needed and merely to add more Alcazars, more Gaudichaus, more Cardinals or Juniatas is to be deplored. The Alcazar seedlings have had a chance to prove their lack of real improvement but the others are still appearing in our lists and until "outstanding quality" receives its due in scoring they will continue to be rated as highly as the first edition, and second editions or reprints are hardly worth our collecting.

In a review of this sort where less heed is paid to the number of jurors voting it is interesting to note how many American varieties rate among the best. They are rarely as well-known as the European but where known their quality is acceded.

THE JAPANESE IRIS

By George M. Reed

The wild species *Iris kaempferi* is widely distributed in Manchuria, North China, Korea, and Japan, and has been repeatedly collected in various parts of those regions. There may be some question whether it is really a native plant in Japan, since it could have been introduced at some distant time from Korea or Northern China and later escaped from cultivation. The Japanese name for the plant is Hana-shobu. Its native habitats are the swamps, marshes, and streambanks, where it finds conditions suitable to its growth.

The general color of the flower of the wild plant is described as red purple. It has a somewhat bluish purple hue around the yellow areas at the base of the blades of the falls, and the crests and style branches are also somewhat bluish purple instead of the intense red purple of the standards and falls.

The three falls or sepals are about three inches long, the haft being less than one-third of the length. They are well separated from each other, with no overlapping of the edges. The blade is obovate, recurving, and drooping from the haft. The haft is yellow along the central line, this color extending on the base of the blade as a distinct yellow area. The standards or petals are erect, rather narrow, oblanceolate, and about two-thirds the length of the falls. The style branches are rounded on the upper surface and the crests are rather small and erect.

Iris kaempferi has long been confused with *Iris laevigata,* called in Japanese Kakitsubata. This may be due in part to the fact that the two species occur together in the swampy places near Lake Baikal and the Amur River Region of Manchuria, thence eastwards through Northern China to Korea and Japan. *Iris laevigata* was first described by Fischer in 1837. His description was based on plants collected by Turczaninow in 1829 near Lake Baikal.

Iris kaempferi, named for Dr. Engelbert Kaempfer who traveled in Japan in 1690–92, was not described until 1857. The original description by Lemaire was made from plants obtained from Japan by Siebold, which flowered for the first time in Europe in 1857 in Verschaffelt's garden in Ghent. Lemaire's description is evidently based on a garden form, and the accompanying colored illustration is certainly similar to varieties in cultivation to-day. Regel in 1864, however, under the name of *Iris laevigata* Fischer, evidently illustrated the true species in his colored plate 442, published in *Gärtenflora,* Vol. 13, page 198. His figure, with reference to size, shape, and color, is very similar to the plant as now recognized.

As we now know them, there are very obvious differences between *Iris kaempferi* and *I. laevigata.* The leaves of the former are rather narrow and have a prominent ridge or midrib, while those of the latter are much broader, shorter, and without any thickening in the middle region.

The flowers of the two species also differ in color. The flowers of typical *Iris kaempferi* are red purple, while those of *I. laevigata* are a blue purple. The standards of the latter are also relatively longer.

A third difference lies in the ripe pods and seeds. The pods of *I. laevigata* are oblong, about three times as long as they are wide and the pedicels which support them are short, usually less than one inch in length. The pods of *I. kaempferi,* on the other hand, are short and broad, almost globular, and the pedicels may be several times as long as the pods. The seeds of *I. laevigata* are rather thick, flat, and semicircular, with smooth, shiny, light-brown skins. Those of *I. kaempferi* are much thinner and almost circular discs.

It is not definitely known how the numerous garden varieties have originated—whether from *I. kaempferi* alone or whether from that crossed with other species. In whatever way they may have arisen, the garden forms grouped under the name *I. kaempferi* are numerous—several hundred named varieties. They have been carried to far-away places—Europe, North America, South Africa, New Zealand—and given a place among the garden flowers. Since the plants are easily grown from seed, many seedlings have been raised and named in the United States, France, and England. This wide distribution and development has taken place within seventy-five years. The earliest known introduction of the Jap-

anese Iris into the United States was made by Thomas Hogg in 1869.

The named varieties vary from plants hardly distinguishable by shape or size from the wild species to others having enormous flowers, with the resultant transformation of the falls, standards, style branches, and stamens. They show a wide range of color through all hues of blue, violet, violet-purple, and red-purple. There are, however, no true red, orange, or yellow-flowered varieties, although all of them have the characteristic yellow area on the base of the blade of the fall. This same yellow zone is also found on the standards in the double forms.

The same terms are applied to the parts of the Japanese Iris flower as to other Irises—the falls or sepals, the standards or petals, the style branches or styles, and the crests. There is no difficulty in using the terms with the ordinary single flowers, for in these the standards are erect; nor need there be any difficulty in applying them to the double forms, for in these the standards occupy their same relative position in the flower, although no longer small and erect, but enlarged, drooping, and similar to the falls in color and markings.

The garden forms are classed as either single or double. The single varieties resemble the wild species in the general arrangement of the parts. The standards are rather small, more or less erect, but vary greatly in shape and size in the different varieties. The style branches and crests do not depart from the wild species except in size and color. The stamens are normal and fully functional. The falls are obovate and well separated, or broad, rounded, and overlapping. Varieties such as Shadow and Snowbound do not vary much from the wild type except as to color. On the other hand, varieties like Dominator, Kamata, and Topaz show a great enlargement in the size and in the overlapping of the wide orbicular blades of the falls. In the double forms the standards have greatly enlarged and taken on the same general size, shape, coloration, and position of the falls. Such types of doubles are represented by varieties like Pyramid, Goldbound, Victor, and Mahogany.

There are, however, all manner of gradations between the usual single types and the double-flowered forms. This is due especially to variations in the size and shape of the standards. In such varieties as Nightfall, Paragon, and Tsuru-no-kegoromo (Crane Feather) the standards are considerably enlarged, more or less

horizontal and spreading instead of erect. They are, however, distinct in shape, size, and coloration from the falls and the characteristic yellow blotch of the latter is absent.

The doubling of the flowers may proceed much beyond the condition found in such varieties as Victor and Mahogany. In Warai-hotei (Laughing Doll) the style branches are much broadened and the crests enlarged. The stamens also are transformed into petaloid structures, giving the appearance of three falls and three similar standards extending more or less horizontally or drooping, with a cluster of petaloid structures composed of the style branches and stamens occupying the center of the flower. Mt. Hood shows a further advance in that some of the petaloid parts are still more enlarged, assuming the general shape and coloration of the standards. This condition is carried another step in a variety like Shishi-ikari (Angry Lion), in which we have a so-called triple variety with nine similar floral leaves, these having resulted from the transformation of the standards and style branches or stamens into parts similar to the falls.

The conditions under which a flower is grown greatly influence the size of the flower and the amount of the doubling. In such varieties as Pyramid and Goldbound there is usually little more than the transformation of the standards into structures similar to the falls. However, if the flowers are grown with abundant moisture they are greatly increased in size and the stamens become somewhat transformed into petal-like organs.

An attempt has been made to group the many hundred different varieties into a few large classes. The primary basis adopted is the color of the falls or sepals. Within the larger groups other characters are then employed. As a means of distinguishing the single varieties, the color and size of the standards, style branches, and crests are useful. In the case of the doubles, the size of the flowers and the different parts, together with the variations in the color of the style branches and crests, aid in distinguishing one variety from another.

The pigments, which are responsible for the color in all except the white-flowered forms, are distributed differently in the varieties. In some it is mainly located in the areas between the veins, the zone around the yellow area with extensions along the veins being devoid of color. In other cases the color is most intense in the veins but is also found in the areas between, varying in depth

JAPANESE IRIS DOMINATOR

and uniformity of distribution in the varieties. In many varieties the color is much deeper around the yellow blotch. It is often a bluer hue and causes a bluish halo around the yellow area.

Naturally, serious difficulties are encountered in separating the different varieties on the basis of color. For one thing, several different shades, tints, or hues may be found in the same flower. Further, the amount of light—whether transmitted or reflected—greatly influences the appearance. Then again, the color changes with the age of the flowers. Many, when they first open, are much darker than they are a few hours later. Some varieties are strongly bleached out by direct sunshine. Then too, the color of the standards or styles may give a general color effect to the whole flower which is different from that perceived when the falls are viewed alone.

In the present scheme of classification, seven main groups are recognized and each is subdivided into singles and doubles. The first includes the white varieties, although the standards of the singles may contain color. The other groups are subdivided on the main basis of whether the colors are blue, violet-purple, or red-purple.

Scheme of Classification

Class I. Falls white; in single varieties the standards are white, white edged with pink or lavender, or more or less uniformly colored.
Single—Snowbound, Tsuru-no-kegoromo, Apollo
Double—Goldbound, Gekka-no-nami, White Wings

Class II. Falls with a white zone around the yellow blotch and with white veins radiating outwards more or less to the margin. The areas between the veins are rather uniformly flushed with lavender. The garden effect is white.
Single—Morning Mists, Ondine, Zama-no-mori
Double—Kumomo-no-sora, Zephyr

Class III. Falls with a white zone around the yellow blotch and with white veins radiating outwards more or less to the margin. The color is quite uniformly distributed between the veins and consists of tints and shades of blue, blue-purple, and red-purple.

A. Blue, blue-purple
Single—Kamata, Dominator
Double—Kumo-no-obi, Mt. Hood, Pyramid
B. Red-purple
Single—Helen von Siebold, Red Ridinghood, Date-dogu
Double—Choseiden, Beth Hallock, Blushing Empress

Class IV. Falls with deeply colored veins and the areas between more or less dotted with color, the pigment quite unevenly distributed.
A. Blue-purple
Single—Okubanri, Toledo, Wase-banri, Wister's Favorite
Double—La Favorite, Idzuma-gawa, Victor, Warai-hotei
B. Red-purple
Single—Aoigata, Topaz, Masako's Mirror
Double—Rose Anna

Class V. Falls with deeply colored veins and with the color between them uniformly distributed; lighter tints of lavender and lavender-pink, mauve, and rose-purple.
A. Blue hues—lavender
Single—Amethyst, Airship
B. Pink hues—lavender-pink, mauve, and rose-purple
Single—Pink Progress, Mirage, Quakeress
Double—Norma, First Love

Class VI. Similar to Class V except that the colors are the darker shades of blue-purple and red-purple
A. Blue-purple
Single—Oyodo, Violet Beauty, Paragon
Double—Kuro-kumo, Oshokun
B. Red-purple
Single—Nightfall, Shadow
Double—Mahogany, Taihei-raku, Shishi-ikari

Class VII. Falls splotched and marbled with various tints and shades of red and blue-purple.
A. Lighter tints
Single—Mars
Double—Iso-no-nami, Senjo-no-hora

B. Darker shades
Single—Granite
Double—Thunderstorm

Class I. The falls are white, the standards being similar in the double forms. In the single varieties the standards may be white, white edged with pink or lavender, or more or less uniformly colored.

White varieties, both single and double, are very common, and the single types frequently appear among the seedlings. Many of these are usually small with the standards, as well as the style branches and crests, white, as in Snowbound and Venus. Tsuru-no-kegoromo (Crane Feather) is much larger with slightly overlapping falls, and there is a considerable increase in the relative size of the standards. In some varieties the standards are more or less uniformly colored, being red-purple in Apollo. In still other varieties the standards are white, but with a delicate edging of lavender or pink.

Among the double-flowered types, some have small floral parts, as Silver Stars and White Wings. Others, like Goldbound, Gekka-no-nami (Moonlit Waves), and Shira-taki, are very large. In these double forms there is no indication of color except the universal yellow zone at the base of the blade of both falls and standards.

Class II. The falls have a distinct white zone around the yellow blotch, from which white veins radiate more or less to the margin. The area between the veins is lightly colored with tints of pale blue or lavender. The garden effect of these varieties is white, but an examination reveals clearly the pale coloration between the veins. Among the single varieties we find such excellent ones as Ondine, Morning Mists, Mrs. G. Stumpp, and Zama-no-mori, and among the double types Kumoma-no-sora (Cloudy Sky), and Zephyr. I am not familiar with any named varieties in which the color is mauve or rose-purple instead of lavender, but such types may exist.

Class III. This class follows very naturally after the preceding one. The falls also have the white zone around the yellow blotch and with the white veins radiating more or less to the margin. The color, however, is much deeper between the veins, and is rather uniformly distributed, although much denser towards the margin. The varieties vary from the lighter tints to the darker shades of

blue-purple and red-purple. Subdivision A includes those with blue or blue-purple hues. The singles are represented by Kamata and Dominator, while the doubles include such varieties as Azure, Kumo-no-obi (Band of Clouds), Crystal, Blue Jay, Shiga-no-uranami (Waves of Lake Shiga), Mount Hood, and Pyramid. Subdivision B includes those with hues of red-purple and among the singles we find Date-dogu, Helen von Siebold, and Red Ridinghood, while among the doubles are Blushing Empress, Choseiden, and Kyo-dai-san.

Class IV. The falls are distinctly veined blue or red-purple, but the color between is distributed in isolated areas, giving a dotted appearance. In some of the darker varieties the color has become nearly uniform between the more deeply colored veins, but on close examination, can be distinguished as separate areas. The veins are regularly more deeply colored and often give a more red-purple tone than the areas between. In this class, emphasis is placed on the deep coloring of the veins. In some there is almost no color between the veins, while in others they are so heavily dotted that at a distance they appear to have a solid color as, for example, Wister's Favorite and Topaz. The color is also often much more intense around the yellow blotch.

In Subdivision A, the color of the veins and dots is blue to violet-purple. Conadi, Toledo, Wase-banri, and Wister's Favorite represent the single varieties, while among the doubles we find Idzuma-gawa, La Favorite, Mana-dzuru, Victor, and Warai-hotei. In the second subdivision B, the color of the veins and dots is red-purple. Among the singles are Aoigata, Masako's Mirror, and Topaz, and among the double-flowering types Rose Anna.

Class V. The falls show the lighter tints of lavender, lavender-pink, mauve, and rose-purple. The color between the vein is quite continuous, but the veins are more or less deeply colored, in some standing out very distinctly, while in others they are only a little more intense than the rest of the falls. Many varieties also show a well defined bluish halo around the yellow blotch. As examples of the bluish-lavender group Amethyst and Airship may be mentioned, while Mirage, Pink Progress, Quakeress, First Love, and Norma illustrate the various mauve and lavender-pink hues.

Class VI. This group is very similar to the preceding one except that the colors are the darker shades of blue-purple and red-purple. The blue-purples include such varieties as Paragon,

Oyodo, Violet Beauty, Oshokun, and Kuro-kumo (Dark Clouds). The red-purples are represented by Nightfall, Shadow, Mahogany, Shishi-ikari (Angry Lion), and Taihei-raku.

Class VII. The seventh group includes those in which the falls are splotched and marbled with various tints and shades of blue and red-purple. The varieties are very distinctive, but extremely difficult to classify because of the great variation of color, tints, or shades, in the different parts. In some lights a given variety has a bluish-purple effect, while in others it is distinctly reddish-purple. The whole effect of some is much paler, giving the lighter tints, as Mars, Dapple, Iso-no-nami (Waves of the Seaside), Senjo-no-hora (Angel's Den). The darker shades are represented by Blue Wing, Granite, and Thunderstorm.

It is frequently very difficult properly to place a variety in a given group. Violet Beauty, for example, is right on the border-

line between the violet-purples and the red-purples. In some varieties the veins are red-purple, while the areas between show bluish tints or shades. Usually, however, if examination is made in a diffused light soon after the flower is open, a classification into one or another of the groups may be made. In any case, the present scheme of classification is a tentative one, and may be modified as further information regarding the different varieties is obtained.

Of all the plants which must be grown in contiguity with water, either on its banks, or where it may be introduced whenever it is required, *Iris kaempferi* is the most beautiful. Our most grandiloquent adjectives, our *sesquipedalia verba,* are so enfeebled, as I have shown, by their perpetual application to insignificant objects, that they are altogether impotent. I shall not attempt to describe it, beyond a few simple details, but I shall never forget my first introduction to a large bed in full flower, outside the end of the lake at Newstead Abbey, where the water could be admitted at will into the sluices between the rows of the Iris. The varieties selected in, and sent directly from, Japan, were somewhat like the Clematis in form, and were six to eight inches in diameter, and were of diverse colours—white, rose, blue, purple, grey, and crimson. They evoked a delicious surprise and excitement, very rarely enjoyed by one who has lived his life among the flowers, and has seen the most famous gardens of England, Scotland, France, and Italy, including *La Mortola,* which is to me the most charming of them all. It was one of those happy astonishments, which "when they seldom come, they wished for come;" and though the attraction was some distance from the house, I was perpetually wandering to and fro, under an irresistible fascination, to this Iris and apple of mine eye.—Dean Hole, *Our Garden* (1899).

GARDEN PICTURES

By R. S. Sturtevant

At the request of a few members and, I hope, to the pleasure of many, I am starting a series of plans suggesting attractive plantings of Irises with other perennials and shrubs. In each case the plan itself presents a simple solution of a problem that may develop on any small place and the planting is keyed so that in the adjoining text a variety of schemes may be developed. Probably few of you will carry out these plans as a whole but the success of the color schemes or the happy association of varied plants is based on experience and, though every garden varies, some at least may find a place in your garden.

I wish that time permitted me to extend a general invitation to you all to send in your questions on garden plantings for individual solutions but the best I can do is to ask you to send me your problem (with measurements and personal wishes) so that I may in some future Bulletin suggest possible solutions not only for your own advantage but to the possible advantage of other readers.

In each plan you will find at least one measurement given so that you can construct a rule of your own and judge the spacing recommended.

As to the carrying out of a plan always provide good preparation, the soil dug out to a depth of eighteen to twenty-four inches, well fertilized, and either lightened with sand or coal ashes if it is heavy, or made more moisture retentive by an addition of humus if it is light. All this can be done almost at once and on the neatly raked bed the separate planting areas marked out with a rake and the Irises, at least, planted at once. Many of the perennials may also be put in in July and the shrubs added in late summer and the bulbs in late fall.

A Trellis Border

Often a trellis, grape clad for purely utilitarian purposes, forms an important boundary to a bit of lawn and thus deserves added decoration for continued interest through the season. It may perchance be close to the boundary line (not on it as that may prove

too much of a temptation to the neighbor's children) and thus give us a reason for developing an attractive planting at its base. Stepping-stones behind permit us to gather the fragrant bunches of fruit and as the vines leaf out late in the season and drop their foliage with the first frost we may well develop a succession of attractive pictures. In plan and, to me, the arrangement of varying sized blocks of foliage in mass is often as important as the much more commonly considered color scheme. We have first the boundary fence and the trellis that parallels it, leaving between them an area that is perhaps much too shady for many Irises, but of use for early spring bulbs and perhaps a touch of big late flowering perennials. And then in front, unless the exposure be due north, there may be a two foot border of Irises. This, to be sure, may be planted all higgledy-piggledy but may better be more carefully arranged, the groups marked 1 at the bases of the posts acting as accents whose repetition seems to tie the border together. Then between (2) we can have single clumps in greater variety and again for repetition small tightly planted blocks (3) of Dwarf Bearded varieties for earliest bloom. (A) marks groups of shade loving perennials that will reach out from under the vines; (B) is an edging seasoned to taste, while (D) marks more shade enduring low things to creep among the stepping-stones and (E) stands for solid clumps of late September blooming perennials or colorful vines against the fence.

It seems a most simple plan and yet allows for an infinite variety of developments of which the following are but a few.

The Border in Yellows: In earliest spring come yellow crocuses (B) to be followed shortly by daffodils in variety at (D) while a variety of Dwarf Bearded Irises (3) gives blocks of cream or white or purple—Statellae—Glee—Ylo—Zanzibar or Niobe. A bit later clumps of Shekinah (1) seem to bring together the scattered clumps marked 2. Here we can amuse ourselves with lighter tones as in Flutterby, Loudoun, Lona, or Inner Glow, or if we prefer the bronze, Ambassadeur, Deuil de Valery Mayet, Dr. Bernice, or even

Bruno may be used. Even within this yellow range there is still choice and with the clear tone of Shekinah dominating the picture minor contrasts are lovely. Later still one might use the orange of *Lilium elegans* at (C) itself to be followed by set in plants of calendula, while for July late flowering *Hemerocallis* (A) gleam against the green of the grapes. By now California poppies sown among the crocusses (B) will glow; shortly the calendulas join and then with the frost and the yellowing leaves of the vines we catch glimpses of Heleniums (at E) in yellow and terra cotta.

This seems a well-planned succession but vines on the fence and ferns among the daffodils (D) might add an even greater interest.

The Border in Pastels: The real picture this time is when the columbines (at C and D) are at their height; long-spurred hybrids in shades of cream and pink and red that just blend into the bronzy tints of the young vine leaves. Earliest of all will come the lilac of *Chionodoxa gigantea* mingled with the rosy-mauve of *Corydalis bulbosa* scattered throughout the border. Then will come tulip The Fawn with touches of the deeper La Reve (D) while *Dicentra eximia* (a long blooming perennial) will give delicate masses at the edge (B). For Irises Susan Bliss (1) will give the key-note and (at 2) Cameo, the delicate Wyomissing, Steepway, Felicity, Elaine, Trianon, or many others of the soft blended pinks add to the interest. For the later season we shall depend upon mingled groups of *regale* and *speciosum* lilies (at A), mixed plantings of *Aster,* Perry's Pink and *Boltonia* at (E), and an incidental planting of primulinus hybrid gladiolus among the *Dicentras* at B. A good solution of the small clumps marked 3 is difficult as we have no small irises in these pink tones, but I think alternate plantings of Silver Mist and Pearl Blue, both of most delicate tints, would prove delightful.

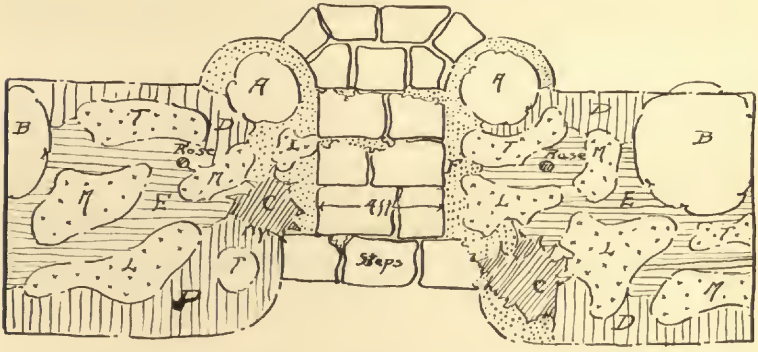
As in all planting the use of delicate colorings requires close inspection however delightful they may prove and in a wide expanse of lawn in the foreground much of the beauty would be lost.

The Border in Purples and Whites: This time I will let Rhein Nixe mark the accents (1) and use alternate clumps of Schneekuppe and purple *pumilas* at 3, and any of the hundreds of amoenas, plicatas, and lavender selfs between (2). Oriental Poppies (at A) in pale pink tones with plants of *Aster* Climax tucked to the front prove fine both for combination with the Irises and succession of bloom. The blues of *Scilla sibirica* and the more purple *Muscari*

racemosum (Heavenly Blue) lead up to the Irises while plantings of forget-me-nots and *Mertensia* (*D*) enhance the blueness.

Plants of ageratum (B) might be used as an edging among the bulbs and overhanging bushes of the dull *Salvia virgata nemerosa* or the misty *Eupatorium coelestinum* (C) carry the color back to the lavender of *Aster* Climax (A) and the red-purple of *Aster* Novae Angliae (E). Asters and Irises prove a pretty fine combination for succession of bloom and though both are quite shallow rooting they seem to enjoy the competition.

A Bank Planting by Steps



The very existence of a few steps marks a place worthy of careful study and planting. First they are seen, then they are approached, then actually trodden upon and throughout they are a point of interest and should become a focal point in the picture.

To be sure a very steep bank may wash but it can easily be made more gradual or held in place with scattered boulders and serve as a most attractive flower bed. The things at the top are nearer eye-level and their beauty thus more easily taken in, while by a judicious planting of the tallest at the top and the lowest at the bottom even a very slight change in grade can be given real prominence.

The steps themselves are loveliest if made of rough stone, set in soil so that plants cling in the crevices but even concrete steps can be draped with overhanging green to relieve their glare. As a vine, brushed back into the corners, akebia is ideal with its delicate growth and small leaves but even myrtle (*Vinca*) has its uses. The man-made steps catch the eye and near-by rather bal-

anced planting (A and C) enhance their importance. In the plan the balance at A is perfect symmetry while that at B. is unsymmetrical so that it will call for a second glance to appreciate the comparison. For interest of foliage and of course flower, rambler roses are planted back, their long trailers to be pegged down between and through the Iris clumps and in selecting the varieties I should not pick the huskiest growers for fear there would be too much shade.

Purple and Gray: The shrubs are Albert Spruce (A) neatly conical, Sargent juniper (C) irregularly spreading, and Pfitzer Juniper (B) a much bigger and spreading form. The Irises are all in purple and bronze, Alcazar, Sindjkha, Glowing Ember, or Tropic Seas for height; Ambassadeur, the paler Ramona, brownish Endymion, Phyllis Bliss in the middle ranges; and Opéra, Valencia, Karen, and Dejazet for the low masses. The edges (D) are simply planted with barrenwort (*Epimedium*) and low veronica while encroaching upon the steps are mats of *I. cristata,* grape hyacinths, and forget-me-nots with occasional tufts of *I. gracillipes.* The loveliest effects come at Iris time or before but at (E) we can get a mingling of Breeder tulips and of spreading masses of *Galium* and later *Gypsophila* and *Aster laevis* so that at no season will our bank be wholly dependent upon interest of foliage. If hardy I think I should select Jacot and Shower of Gold for the roses.

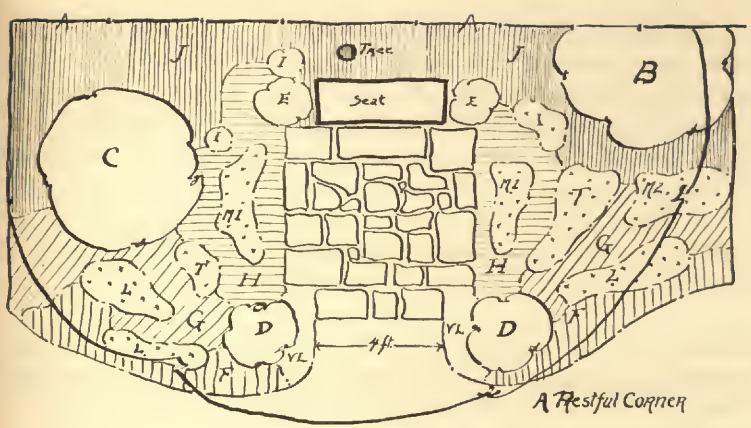
A Naturalistic Setting: Leading down perhaps to a moist glade, birch circled, one might develop a quite different planting of Irises. The accents (A) calling us across the lawn might be neat clumps of *Rhododendron laetivirens* or leatherwood (*Dirca*). Azaleas and mountain laurel or (where lime prevails) flowering almonds and *Philadelphus virginale* (at B) might screen the glade below and a great mat of *I. cristata* clamber in among sweeping branches of *Cotoneaster horizontalis* (C). For roses the Prairie Rose (*setigera*) or the trailing rugosa seems most fitting and all among the Irises would be ferns in variety with (at E) drifts of *Hemerocallis* for later bloom. The Siberian Irises would be lovely here, both the tall slender *sibiricas,* Perry's Blue, Emperor, or Sky Lark, and the dwarfer *orientalis sanguinea,* Red Emperor, or Snow Queen. Just picture their delicacies as seen against the green and white of the birches below, a fitting place for masses of daffodils and primroses, brakes and violets.

An Approach to the Rock Garden: Our first requirement is now to make the bank as irregular as possible by introducing rocks of sorts, each carefully tilted to permit the rain to run in (not off) to the bank and each so placed that it looks as though firmly planted in the soil. Jagged points are the worst possible effects for a naturalistic rock-garden. Within this setting of wee cliffs and valleys Irises may again be the key-note but carefully selected species that will not be too rampant and with even smaller mat-like perennials to creep about their feet.

Iris cristata both white and lavender, *lacustris,* and the *pumilas, atroviolacea* and *azurea,* their hybrids Black Midget, Ylo, Sabrina, and the dwarfest of the others will make solid sheets of color while perched upon a cliff the fragrant *graminea, prismatica,* or even *sibirica acuta* might stand alone while a miniature ravine might flow with the sweeping leaves of *gracilipes.* In an intermediate area with special preparation the California Irises might be tried and close into a shrub a husky clump of *ensata* would prove of interest. *Verna,* though it grows well for me despite its reputation, might be tucked into crevices of the step, and in another special pocket regelio-cyclus Irises would be lovely IF they throve. Both in perennials and in shrubs I favor delicacy of effect for such an association. Named Scotch Roses, perhaps Dominie Sampson at (A), *Lonicera syringantha* Wolfi or dwarf cotoneasters or azaleas at (B), heathers, daphne, or *Pachystima myrsinites* at (C). White fritillaries, *Lilium tenuifolium* would be widely interplanted while tufts of *Pentstemon barbatus* (Torreyi and Shell Pink) and white *Anthericum* would give July color. In August a few statice and dwarf *Campanulas* (*garganica, rotundifolia,* and *scheuzeri*) would reign weakly and in September there would be but a few sprays of Japanese anemones or cerastogima to give color. Flax (*Linum perenne*) would be lovely anywhere and there would be no end to the list of wee bulbs and alpines tucked in at the edges in groups of three or five. A small rock-garden owes its fascination to odd bits of the unusual far more than it does to its mass effect.

A Restful Corner

Beneath a high-branched, overhanging tree, so placed that the rays of the sun will reach far in, may prove an ideal place for the enjoyment of even such a sun-loving family as the Iris. Here on a shaded seat one may watch at leisure the developing flowers or



marvel at their transparency as seen against the sunny lawn beyond.

As a background, a fence (A), particularly if green with the evergreen bittersweet (*Euonymus radicans*) will prove even better than a hedge which may dislike the shade and will certainly rob the garden. The tree might be a hawthorn bright with its summer fruits, a pink-flowering locust, or more commonly an old apple, gaunt with age.

For added dignity the seat is fronted with a square of paving where dwarf plants outline each stone with green. As crevice plants I should use the fragrant dwarf thymes in variety, the creeping speedwells and sand-worts (*Arenaria*), and perhaps a few of the smallest ferns. With such a setting there are a number of schemes to be worked out with varying colors of foliage and flower.

A Moonlight Setting: Deep shadows intensified by the clear light tints of the flowers. With the background of deep green euonymus (A) B might be a conical Japanese yew and C, a wide-spreading lower yew, their depth of green brought down to the entrance (D) by the use of *Taxus repandens*. Against their blacks pure tall whites (T) like Taj Mahal, Fairy, True Charm, or Purissima and white Sibiricas (at I) will stand in silhouette. To either side of the seat (M1) there might be a medly of delicately veined beauties, Jubilee, Lona, Mme. Chobaut, Delight, Loudoun, or Simplicity, while facing the lawn larger clumps of light tones can be used as desired (at M2 and L) as long as the colors are light enough to gleam in the moonlight. At VL there should be a neat edging of Schneekuppe with perhaps Sweet Alyssum for later bloom.

Almost growing out from under the seat (E) *Hosta subcordata* with its big shining leaves and white racemes will prove good accents or perhaps we might venture upon one of the green and white variegated plantain lilies. Against the hedge (J) would be a few clumps of creamy *Artemisia lactiflora* and white rue and masses of the fragrant sweet rocket (*Hesperis*) and transplanted seedlings of *Nicotiana,* the lot interplanted with white narcissus. At H, wooly cerastium and clove pinks would creep out over the paving; there would be a few clumps of the St. Bruno's lily (*Anthericum*) and behind a scattering of white lilies would rise above the Iris foliage. In such a place and despite all the other crowding I could never resist introducing small groups of lilies—*L. candidum, regale, browni, martagon album,* and *speciosum* to list them in order of bloom.

The plantings at F and G relate more to the lawn than to the near-by seat and should therefore be simpler and of colors that show up well from a distance. Let us start off with crocus Mont Blanc which seems more persistent than many of its relatives and tuck the bulbs in among masses of *Campanula carpatica* and the taller *persicifolia* both with strong tendency to bloom off and on throughout the summer and add a few plants of the white eupatorium or of light annuals for autumn bloom. With occasional spires of white foxgloves or summer hyacinths (*Galtonia*) the planting will be an enduring pleasure and with the evergreens it will not be without interest throughout the winter months.

I can just imagine how impossibly crowded this may seem to be but look carefully at any natural hedgerow and see what a mingling of plants compete one with another. If one selects the material well, top-dresses generously, and does NOT overcultivate, it is most practical to develop an equally happy crowded planting in the garden, and surely such beauty is worth the sacrifice of a few exhibition stalks of Irises which might have been developed under more intensive culture.

Shadows Intensified: Starting again with our yews (really the best of evergreens for shade) we might create a gloomy corner. At least it would be so if dark colored flowers did not possess a most fascinating depth of hue. In Irises we would select deep red- and blue-purples, Gaudichau, Morning Splendor, Pioneer, Lent A, Williamson, Perry's Blue, Emperor, or almost any of the Dominion race for height (T or I); Seminole, Joya, Jerry's Favorite, Karen, *orientalis,* perhaps, for the lower plantings (M and L) or the

earlier Kochi, Kharput, or Amas and the early dwarfs (VL). In perennials the speedwells in varying heights, aconite for June and September (*napellus* and *wilsoni*), bell-flowers in variety throughout the summer, and dark asters for late fall.

Personally I could never endure such all-pervading depth of tone and would fill every chink with *Phlox divaricata* for spring, lemon yellow *Oenothera youngi* for summer and lavender annuals in variety for fall, or the mist of perennial statice and *Aster laevis* might prove almost as lovely and much easier for maintenance.

Still greater interest can be added by the use of purple crocuses, double early tulips and Darwin tulips in as much variety as you wish.

Lavenders All: Irises offer such infinite variety of name that there is little to recommend specifically though I would strive for the greatest possible variety in time of bloom and include at least one *Monnieri* (I). Among the perennials there might well be emphasis on the use of gray foliage and I will leave much of their placing to your own judgment. The gray *Hosta glauca* (or *Sieboldi*) would be the best accent at (E) and common sage or gray *Juniperus tamariscifolia* at (D) while the lovely pink and gray of *Lonicera korolkowi* (now available at a few nurseries) would be without doubt the loveliest big shrub (B) and *Escholtzia stauntoni* or *Eleagnus argentea* would be at least interesting for the smaller (C). With gray soft pink and rose is always attractive and relieves the monotony of gray and lavender which are almost too close in effect from a distance.

The old-fashioned herbs seem to run to gray and purple, hyssop, thyme, lavender, and even the yellow flowered rue (*Ruta*) and artemisias in variety are decidedly gray. *Thalictrum glaucum* has peculiarly handsome foliage for the background and clove pinks, *Stachys lanata*, arabis, or cerastium are lovely for sunny edgings. Hardy bulbs offer us very few lavenders but soft pinks will prove a welcome addition whether you use tulips or gladiolus. For variety in foliage color there will always be some odd greens but I should like to make a specialty of the light yellow greens that one gets in ferns and the bleeding hearts (any *Dicentra*).

Again I will be satisfied with three solutions of the problem but I do wish to emphasize that only the Iris fan who must needs take advantage of every possible piece of ground for his or her hobby should strive to develop an Iris planting under a tree. At the best the tree should be high-branched, to permit the sun to

reach far under, and at the worst your Iris plants will become breeding spots for borers, slugs, and rot, all of which are more prevalent in too shaded sites. It will take care to keep the foliage so thinned out (and still looking well) as to give the roots the necessary baking.

SAN FRANCISCO

(*Winner of the Dykes Medal in 1927*)

San Francisco, the big new type plicata, is not a break or accident of plant breeding, but was carefully planned for and its advent confidently predicted by Mr. Mitchell before its first flowering in his garden. Some articles by Mr. A. J. Bliss in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* on breeding plicatas and a suggestion by Miss Grace Sturtevant resulted in a discussion between Mr. Mohr and Mr. Mitchell on how to get bigger and better plicatas. The result was that Mr. Mohr made certain crosses between his seedlings of part plicata parentage but wholly self colors, and though his untimely death prevented his seeing the results, they were as expected. The plicata color pattern is a recessive, and in the second generation it appeared according to the Mendelian ratio. Theoretically at least it is possible to make plicates to order; indeed a big plicata with red purple instead of lavender markings has just flowered in Mr. Mitchell's California garden, and he expects colored ground ones to follow in later years.

The parentage of San Francisco is [(Juniata × *mesopotamica*) × Parisiana] × (*mesopotamica* × Parisiana). It is therefore only of three-eighths *mesopotamica* stock and fairly hardy, as it has passed two winters in the severe climate of Massachusetts and one in many other trying climates. Comparison with all earlier plicatas is futile, as it is in a class shared only by its own sisters and cousins, Los Angeles being the only other one yet in commerce. It is a great big flower of fine substance and lovely shape, its white ground standards heavily suffused and edged lavender, its wide flaring falls almost pure white, the blue reticulation being confined to the haft, where it merges into reddish brown. Its growth is similar to Esplendido, chosen last year for trial at Wisley, with forty-two inch stems and four wide branches so placed that the lowest of the nicely spaced flowers is about twenty-four inches from the base. A jury of American Iris Society members rated it in 1926 at 96, not in comparison with older plicatas but with other fine varieties in the large flowered types.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION

The American Iris Society wishes to establish display plantings of Irises in various localities through the country for the purpose of making good varieties of the modern Iris better known to the gardening public. It is felt that a Display Garden in a public place will do this to better advantage than photographs, lantern slides, or any bulletin or book, for the Iris needs to be seen in a garden to be fully appreciated, and many gardeners do not realize the beauty of the modern varieties. The American Iris Society is confident that wherever Display Gardens are planted there will be an increased interest in Iris growing, and in gardening in general. There are already existing a number of Display Gardens, sponsored by Universities, public Park Departments, Agricultural Experiment Stations, Botanic Gardens, garden clubs, and local American Iris Society groups—all cooperating with the American Iris Society. Interest in these gardens has been keen, and they are yearly attracting ever-increasing numbers of visitors at the flowering season.

The object of such a Display Garden is primarily that of a public display—an effective planting of representative varieties in mass. Such a planting may or may not serve as a basis for reports on hardiness, etc., but it should serve as an example of the value and of the variety of Irises for garden flowers. The initial planting of a Display Garden should consist of from twenty-five to two hundred varieties fully representative of the range of color within the Tall-Bearded Irises, some of the better Beardless varieties, and, where space permits, some of the finer Japanese varieties. The planting should be planned both for a display and as an example of the different classes of Irises. Color values should be taken into consideration—larger block plantings of the clear light colors contrasting with smaller drifts of the dark colors and blends give best effects. No poor varieties should be included, and, as circumstances permit, additions of new and noteworthy varieties may be made.

The American Iris Society will make contributions of plants to the Display Gardens, and assist them in any other way possible.

That stock of Irises furnished by the Society, or stock resulting from its increase, shall not be disposed of by sale or exchange, however, except with the approval of the Display Garden Committee. It is hoped that such increase can be used in establishing other similar gardens. The Display Garden will be maintained by the institution upon whose grounds it is located, or by the Park Department, etc., maintaining the public grounds chosen for the garden. Identification of varieties, labeling and maintaining proper labels, description, and reporting results should be undertaken in cooperation with local Iris Society members.

The American Iris Society presents an Agreement whereby it will cooperate in the establishing of a Display Garden. The rules are simple, and are the outcome of several years' careful study of existing public gardens. The essence of this agreement is to promote the development and maintainence of a beautiful and valuable collection of Irises in such a manner as to further the aims and objects of the Society and of the cooperating institution.

Members who desire to establish a Display Garden planting in their locality should inform the Chairman of the Display Garden Committee, Mrs. Brewster B. Hoornbeek, at The Maples, Elgin, Illinois, of their requirements, giving the probable location of the proposed garden, the names of interested local members, and designate the club, Park Board, or institution which will sponsor the project.

INTRODUCTIONS AND REGISTRATIONS

The list of Introductions and Registrations for 1928 will be closed on October thirty-first. This list will be published in the BULLETIN for the following January according to established custom. All names sent in after this date will be acted upon in order of their reception and those accepted will automatically be placed on the list for 1929, to be published in the BULLETIN of January, 1930.

NOTICE

Details of the $100.00 Prize offered by Robert Wayman will be found on page 40 of BULLETIN No. 15.

Publications available from Science Press Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa. Checks payable to American Iris Society.

Bulletins

No. 1. June, 1920. The Culture of Irises in the United States. 32 pp. Out of print.

No. 2. January, 1921. Garden Irises, Past and Present. 44 pp. The Development of Tall Bearded Irises in the 19th Century. Sir Michael Foster and his Irises. Registration and notes on hybridization and garden effects. $1.00.

No. 3. June, 1921. Sir Michael Foster and his Work. 32 pp. Illustrated. Out of print.

No. 4. January, 1922. 34 pp. Check List (superseded by No. 8). Free on application.

No. 5. May, 1922. Symposium. 32 pp. Numerical ratings of some 700 varieties which are a most valuable guide to the relative value of standard varieties. 50 cents.

No. 6. October, 1922. Description of Varieties, Part I. 40 pp. Notes on European Irises (see also Nos. 7, 9 and 12). $1.00.

No. 7. January, 1923. Descriptions of Varieties, Part II. 40 pp. Articles by A. J. Bliss, W. J. Caparne, and J. M. Shull. $1.00.

No. 8. October, 1923. Check List, October, 1923. 40 pp. This, together with a supplement and lists of registrations in Nos. 14, 18, and 22, gives the authoritative list of all Iris names. Supply nearly exhusted. 50 cents.

No. 9. December, 1923. A review of the Irises raised by William Mohr. 46 pp. Ill. A detailed review of bulbous Irises and their culture. Descriptions, Part III. $1.00.

No. 10. January, 1924. Irises for the Beginner. 60 pp. Ill. A comprehensive treatment of all Irises adapted to the small garden, with recommended lists of varieties, garden and cultural notes. The Directors consider this BULLETIN worthy of a special edition and a copy is given *free to all new members*. You may well advise your gardening friends to purchase it. On sale to non-members at 50 cents.

No. 11. May, 1924. Beardless Irises. 40 pp. Ill. A complete and compact review of the species and varieties of this group of the Iris family. The articles by W. R. Dykes are of especial interest. $1.00.

No. 12. October, 1924. Notes and Descriptions, Part IV. 40 pp. Ill. This brings the list of descriptions up to about five hundred of the finest varieties. $1.00.

No. 13. December, 1924. A Classification of Bearded Irises. 36 pp. The first published color classification of the group and a valuable reference. 50 cents.

No. 14. January, 1925. Bertrand H. Farr. 68 pp. Ill. The man and his work with Irises. Official records of the Society, 1920–1925, including the Code of Nomenclature, a 1924 Bibliography of Iris Literature, the White and Black lists of varieties. $1.00.

No. 15. April, 1925. Irises of the Future. 40 pp. Ill. Articles by Sydney B. Mitchell, B. Y. Morrison, Sherman Duffy, and others. Trial garden reports and records. 50 cents.

No. 16. July, 1925. A Report on Sterility in Irises. 44 pp. Ill. The first scientific study of the subject and the result of research at the New York Botanical Garden. The American Iris Society has been the first popular flower society to initiate and support scientific research. This BULLETIN is not recommended to the casual reader. Supply limited. 50 cents.

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* From Bulletin 10, page 60.